



THE 2006 VIRGINIA SCHOOL SAFETY SURVEY RESULTS



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THE 2006 VIRGINIA SCHOOL SAFETY SURVEY RESULTS

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Legislation enacted in 2005 transferred the responsibility for school safety audits from the Department of Education (VDOE) to the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)¹. The Virginia Center for School Safety (VCSS)² was given authority to prescribe the safety audit content and reporting process. In an effort to better understand the audit process, the VCSS, with technical assistance from the Criminal Justice Research Center², conducted a study to review the status of school safety audit data in Virginia in 2003. The results of the review were published in August 2004, and are available at: www.dcjs.virginia.gov/cple/documents/schoolsafetyAuditReport.pdf.

As part of its continuing work toward revising the audit process, the VCSS and Criminal Justice Research Center developed and conducted an on-line school safety survey which allows schools and school divisions to meet their Code mandate to annually report safety audit data to the VCSS. The first Virginia School Safety Survey was conducted in 2005 and a report on that survey was published in January 2006, and is available at: www.dcjs.virginia.gov/vcss/documents/schoolSafetySurvey2005.pdf.

For the 2006 survey, two versions of the survey were created: one “division-level” survey for school divisions, and one “school-level” survey for individual schools. The surveys were designed to collect information that reflect school safety policies, practices, and conditions in Virginia public schools and divisions during the 2005–2006 school year. The surveys were conducted in September and October 2006 and cover school safety-related topics such as: school demographic information, safety-related policies and programs, emergency planning/collaboration with emergency responders, and school security/surveillance.

Major Findings from the *Division-level Survey*:

- Of 133 school divisions in Virginia (including Department of Correctional Education), a total of 127 divisions responded to the division-level survey by the survey deadline, resulting in a survey response rate of 96%. It is expected that all divisions will complete this survey by early 2007.
- Thirty-three percent (42) of the school divisions adopted new or substantially amended safety and/or security-related policies into their division’s policy manual in the 2005–2006 school year.
- Eighty-five percent (108) of the school divisions reported that they *do not* currently have a student drug testing policy. Nineteen divisions said that they do have a student drug testing policy.
- Forty-seven percent (60) of the school divisions have provided emergency responders (police/fire/EMTs, etc.) with electronic or digital floor plans of all of their school buildings or campuses.
- Ninety-one percent (115) of the school divisions used School Resource Officers (SROs) to enhance their schools’ safety and security measures.
- Thirty percent (38) of the school divisions used School Security Officers (SSOs) to enhance their schools’ safety and security measures.

^{<2>} §22.1-279.8, July 2005

^{<2>} The Virginia Center for School Safety and the Criminal Justice Research Center are both located within the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Major Findings from the *School-level Survey*:

- Of the approximately 2,105 public schools operating in Virginia in school year 2005–2006, 1,988 submitted school safety surveys by the deadline, resulting in a survey response rate of 94%. It is expected that all Virginia public schools will complete this survey by early 2007.
- Ninety-eight percent (1,950) of the schools reported that they conducted Crisis Management Plan/Emergency Management Plan training with administration, faculty, and/or staff during the 2005–2006 school year. Seventy-four percent (1,469) of schools reported that they also conducted student training or awareness. However, only 35% (696) of schools said that they coordinated their practices with local first responders.
- Thirty-three percent (658) of the schools reported that they have an automated electronic notification system that notifies parents/guardians when there is an emergency at the school.
- Eighty-eight percent (1,733) of the schools reported that they have either an off-site facility, or an agreement with an off-site facility, that can be used as a shelter during a school evacuation.
- Ninety percent (1,778) of the schools practiced lockdown drills at least once a year; 55% (1,081) of schools practiced twice a year or more.
- Ninety-two percent (1,837) of the schools said that all classrooms have two-way communication with the school's main office. Only 45% (886) of schools said that school buses and other school vehicles have two-way communication with the main office.
- Sixty-six percent (1,301) of the schools reported having a program that permits students to anonymously report crimes, threats, or potential dangers. The most frequent type of anonymous reporting is a "written submission" procedure, used in 70% (907) of schools with a reporting program.
- Sixty-one percent (1,217) of the schools said that they use a formal threat assessment process to respond to student threats of violence.
- Seventy-two percent (1,427) of the schools said that they have someone on staff whose job is specifically to prevent truancy.
- Thirteen percent (247) of the schools reported that they identified racist or hate-related language/symbols in graffiti, and 22% (445) of the schools reported that they identified gang-related language/symbols in graffiti on school property during the 2005–2006 school year.
- Nearly all of the schools (1,976 schools) said that they require visitors to check in at the school office or front entrance upon entering the school building or campus.
- Forty-five percent (890) of the schools reported that they *do not* perform any background checks on their school volunteers.
- Seventy-eight percent (1,555) of the schools said that they registered with the Virginia State Police to receive updates on local sex offenders from the Sex Offender Registry database.
- Fifty-seven percent (1,134) of the schools said that they do not use security/surveillance cameras to monitor the exterior of their school buildings; 18% (343) of schools said that they used exterior cameras to monitor their school building at all times.
- Fifty-five percent (1,089) of the schools said that they do not use security/surveillance cameras to monitor the interior of their school buildings; 17% (343) of schools said that they used interior cameras to monitor their school buildings at all times.
- Thirty-two percent (644) of the schools said that school security personnel are present at their school at all times during a regular school day.
- Fourteen percent (278) of the schools said that school staff observed identifiable gangs and/or gang members among their student population during the 2005–2006 school year.

II. INTRODUCTION

Since 1997, the Virginia General Assembly has required all public schools to conduct school safety audits (§22.1 – 279.8). The purpose of the audit is to assess the safety conditions of schools, identify and develop solutions for physical safety concerns, including building security issues, and identify and evaluate patterns of student safety concerns. Solutions and responses based on the audit include recommendations for structural adjustments, changes in school safety procedures, and revisions to the school division's student code of conduct.

Although the Department of Education developed the original safety audit process, legislation governing the audit has been modified and transferred the development, standardization, and analysis of the items to be reviewed to the Virginia Center for School Safety, Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) in 2005. Earlier modifications to this legislation are summarized below:

- 1999: §22.1-278.1 was amended to require that school safety audits be written, and each school was required to maintain a copy of the written audit and make it available for review upon written request.
- 2000: §9-173.21 created the Virginia Center for School Safety within the Department of Criminal Justice Services. The VCSS was charged to collect, analyze and disseminate school safety data, including school safety audit information.
- 2001: VCSS Code language was changed from §9-173.21 to §9.1-184, and school safety audit Code language was changed from §22.1-278.1 to §22.1-279.8. §9.1-184 was amended to state that VCSS shall collect, analyze and disseminate school safety data, including school safety audit information, submitted to it pursuant to §22.1-279.8. Language in §22.1-279.8 was amended to require school divisions to submit school safety audit data to VCSS.
- 2003: §22.1-279.8 was revised to require that school safety audit data be submitted to VCSS annually, rather than every three years as was stated in the previous VDOE guidelines.
- 2005: §22.1-279.8 was revised to direct the VCSS to prescribe a standard format for school safety audit reporting and procedures for report submission, which may include electronic submission. Such items shall include those incidents reported to school authorities pursuant to §22.1-279.3:1.

The VCSS and VDOE have continued to work collaboratively to revise the school safety audit process. The School Safety Audit Task Force, comprised of school and security officials from across Virginia, helped to redesign the existing VDOE School Safety Audit Protocol into an automated, standardized, on-line survey system in 2005.

The first automated Virginia School Safety Survey was conducted by VCSS for the 2004–2005 school year. The results of the 2005 Virginia School Safety Survey report were published and disseminated in January 2006. The goal of the 2004–2005 Virginia School Safety Survey was to provide initial baseline information on school safety planning and practices to guide future VCSS safety surveys and safety audit activities.

The survey process is continually being updated to ensure both its effectiveness and efficiency. The VCSS, in collaboration with the School Safety Audit Task Force and VDOE, examined the survey responses and participant feedback from the 2005 survey. As a result of that examination, several topics were identified as requiring further examination and changes were made for the 2006 survey. For example, in this year's survey, more extensive questions were asked about student tracking and parental notification in case of school evacuation or other emergencies, to obtain information on methods of notification and accountability. More detailed questions were also asked regarding volunteer screening processes, visitor access and accountability, and communication ability with all areas of the schools and with school buses.

For the 2005–2006 school year, completion of the school-level and the division-level surveys were the only requirements for completing the school safety audit. However, additional instruments are being developed for the 2006–2007 school year, including a survey on student perceptions of safety. School divisions will be notified of new developments in collaboration with VDOE.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

In August 2006, all Virginia school division superintendents were contacted and directed to a website for the Virginia School Safety Survey³. They were instructed to inform each of their division’s school principals about the website and survey requirements. The website provided information about the survey and support for superintendents and principals, including survey instructions, a list of terms and definitions, frequently-asked-questions, a preview list of the survey questions, and links to both versions of the surveys. Additionally, superintendents were asked to update their contact information and to review and update a list of their division’s schools. Superintendents were also provided with the ability to view the completed surveys submitted by their division’s schools.

Two versions of the web-based 2006 Virginia School Safety Survey were developed and administered for the VCSS by the DCJS Research Center: one “division-level” survey to be completed by the division superintendent or his/her designee, and one “school-level” survey to be completed by the school principal or his/her designee. The information collected reflects conditions during the 2005–2006 school year. The surveys were conducted during September and October of 2006.

³ Superintendent’s Memo No, 160, August 25, 2006. www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/suptsmemos/2006/inf160.html

IV. SURVEY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL DIVISIONS

The division-level survey was designed to gather information about safety-related policies and practices that are administered at the division level and that generally apply to all schools within a division. More specifically, the survey questions covered topic areas such as: safety/security policy changes, student disciplinary policies, intervention programs, crisis management plans, collaboration with local emergency personnel, and use of security personnel in the schools.

Of 133 school divisions (including Department of Correctional Education), a total of 127 divisions responded to the division-level survey by the survey deadline, resulting in a survey response rate of 96%. It is expected that all divisions will complete this survey by early 2007.

This section of the report discusses the division survey findings. The information is organized around the following safety-related topics: Policies and Programs, Emergency Planning/Collaboration with Emergency Responders, and School Security Personnel.

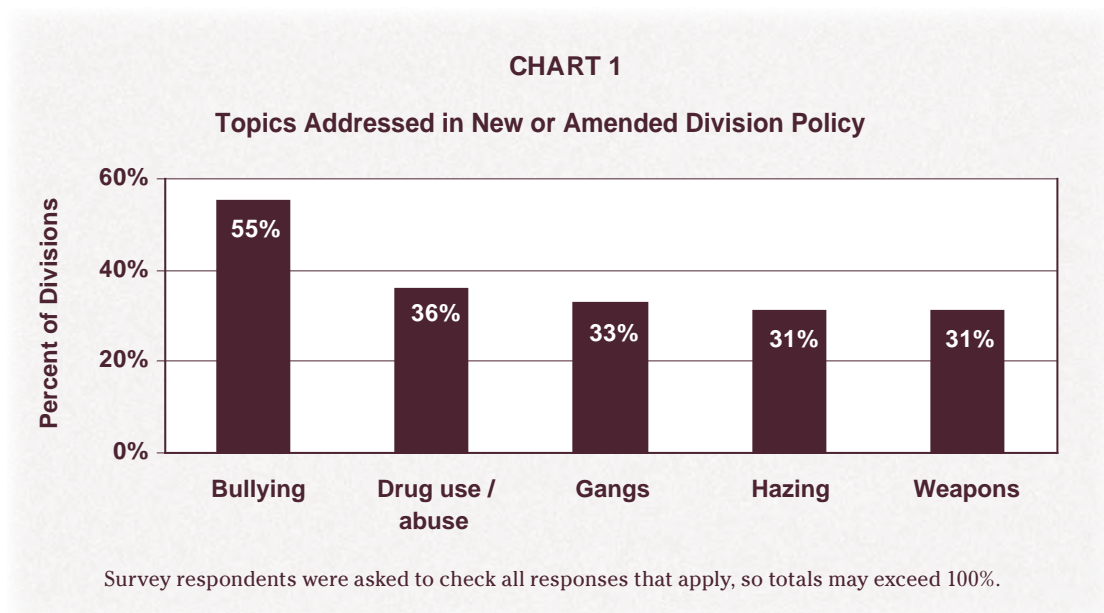
POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

Q. Were any new or substantially amended safety and/or security-related policies adopted into your division's policy manual in the 2005–2006 school year?

Q. What safety-related topics did the new or amended policies address?

Thirty-three percent (42) of the school divisions adopted new (or substantially amended) safety and/or security-related policies into their division's policy manual in the 2005–2006 school year.

The five most frequently adopted or amended policies among these 42 school divisions are shown in Chart 1. Fifty-five percent (23) of divisions adopted policies concerning bullying, 36% (14) of divisions adopted policies concerning drug use/abuse, 33% (13) of divisions adopted policies concerning gangs, 31% (12) of divisions adopted policies concerning hazing, and 31% (12) of divisions adopted policies concerning weapons. A more detailed list of the topics addressed by the new/amended policies is listed in appendix A.



Q. Does your school division currently have a student drug testing policy?

Q. What segment(s) of your division's student population is subject to student drug testing?

Eighty-five percent (108) of the school divisions reported that they *do not* currently have a student drug testing policy. Fifteen percent (19) of the school divisions said that they do have a student drug testing policy.

As Table 1 illustrates, of the 19 school divisions with a student drug testing policy, nine said that student athletes, and four said that students participating in extracurricular activities are subject to student drug testing. Five school divisions said that they drug test students who are in violation of the division's substance abuse policy, and two divisions said they will test a student if there is probable cause. One school division said that it has a policy of random testing of all students.

TABLE 1 Types of Student Population Subject to Drug Testing, by Number of School Divisions		
Student population subject to drug testing	Frequency	Percent
Student athletes	9	47%
Students in violation of substance abuse policy	5	26%
Extracurricular participants	4	21%
Any student if there is probable cause	2	11%
Other (see list below)	3	16%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Other Responses

- Random testing of all students
- All students are screened upon intake (Dept. of Correctional Education)
- It is a voluntary program for any student

Q. What types of suspension/expulsion options are available to all schools in your division?

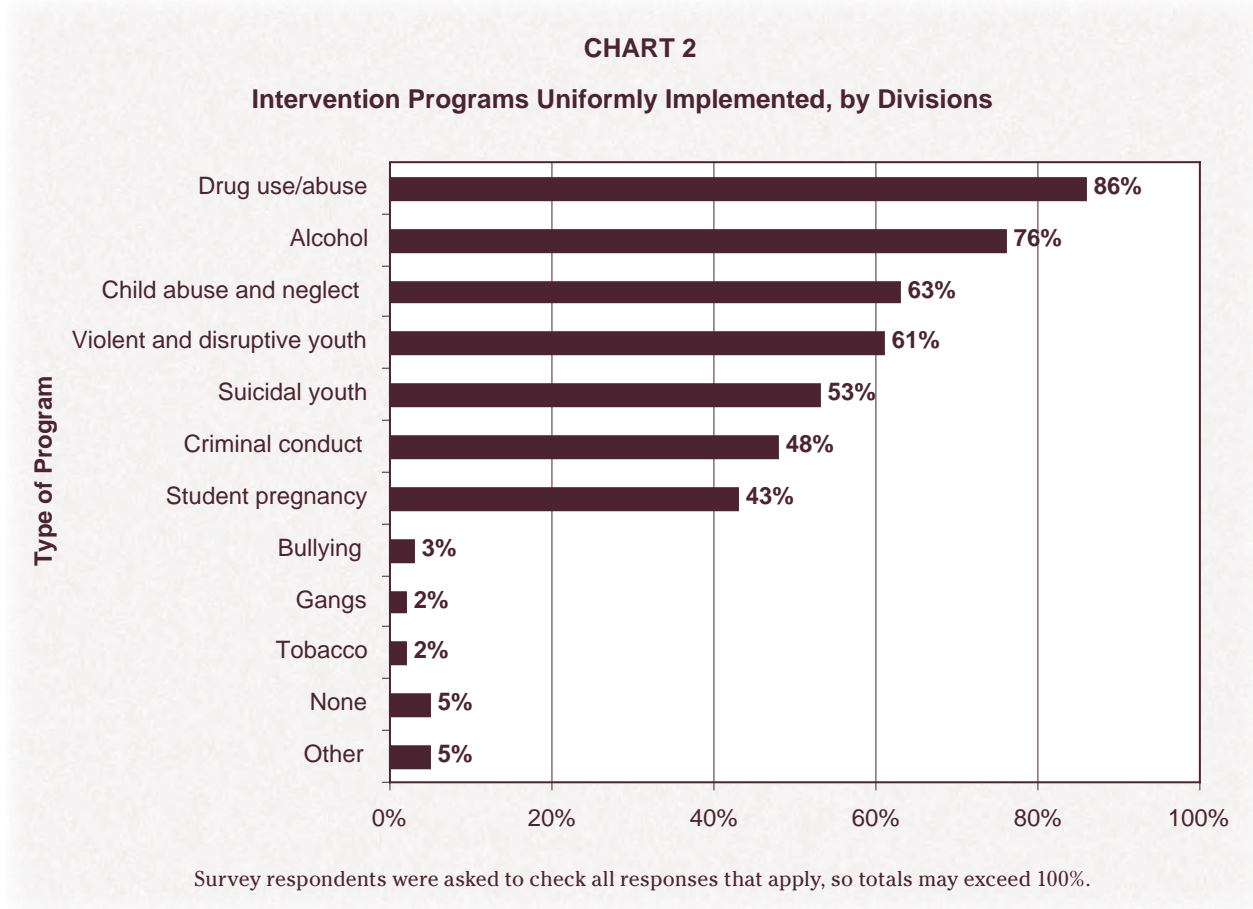
Nearly all school divisions said that they have out-of-school suspension (released to parental/guardian supervision (98% of divisions) and in-school suspension (92% of divisions). These and other types of suspension/expulsion options are listed in Table 2. A detailed list of the responses provided by those who responded "other" is provided in appendix A.

TABLE 2 Types of Suspension/Expulsion Options, by Number of School Divisions		
Types of suspension/expulsion options	Frequency	Percent
Out-of-school suspension (released to parental/guardian supervision)	125	98%
In-school suspension	117	92%
Alternative suspension program (division-based out-of-school program)	68	54%
Alternative suspension program (regionally-based out-of-school program)	54	43%
Alternative suspension program (school-based out-of-school program)	34	27%
Alternative expulsion program	30	24%
Alternative suspension program (referred to non-profit organization)	25	20%
Other	19	15%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Which intervention/at-risk programs are uniformly implemented among all schools of the same type in your school division (elementary, middle, high, etc.)?

As shown in Chart 2, 86% (106) of the school divisions said that their drug use/abuse intervention programs are uniformly implemented among all schools of the same type, and 76% (95) of divisions said that alcohol-related intervention programs are uniformly implemented among all schools of the same type.



EMERGENCY PLANNING/COLLABORATION WITH EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

Q. Has your school division developed a written, coordinated, division-wide Crisis Management Plan (CMP)/Emergency Management Plan (EMP)?

Q. What topics does it specifically address?

Ninety-four percent (116) of school divisions have developed a written, coordinated, division-wide CMP/EMP.

Table 3 illustrates that, of the 116 divisions that have a written CMP/EMP, 96% (114) of divisions said that their CMP/EMP designates a public information officer in an emergency, 91% (108) of divisions have a comprehensive multi-school evacuation plan, and 82% (98) of divisions address school bus crisis management. Other items addressed in the divisions' CMP/EMP are listed in appendix A.

TABLE 3 Topics Addressed in Division-Wide Crisis Management Plan (CMP)/ Emergency Management Plan (EMP), by Number of School Divisions		
Topics addressed in division-wide CMP/EMP	Frequency	Percent
Designates a public information officer (or other method to make information available to media/public)	114	96%
Comprehensive multi-school evacuation (including transportation of students)	108	91%
School bus crisis management	98	82%
Formal threat and vulnerability assessments	95	80%
Medical triage coverage	61	51%
Electronic parental notification	36	30%
Other	11	9%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Has your school division provided emergency responders (police/fire/EMTs, etc.) with electronic or digital floor plans of all of your division's school buildings/campuses?

Forty-seven percent (60) of the school divisions have provided emergency responders (police/fire/EMTs, etc.) with electronic or digital floor plans of all of their school buildings/campuses.

Q. Does your school division have a written Memorandum of Understanding with a local law enforcement agency?

Seventy-four percent (94) of the school divisions have a written Memorandum of Understanding with a local law enforcement agency.

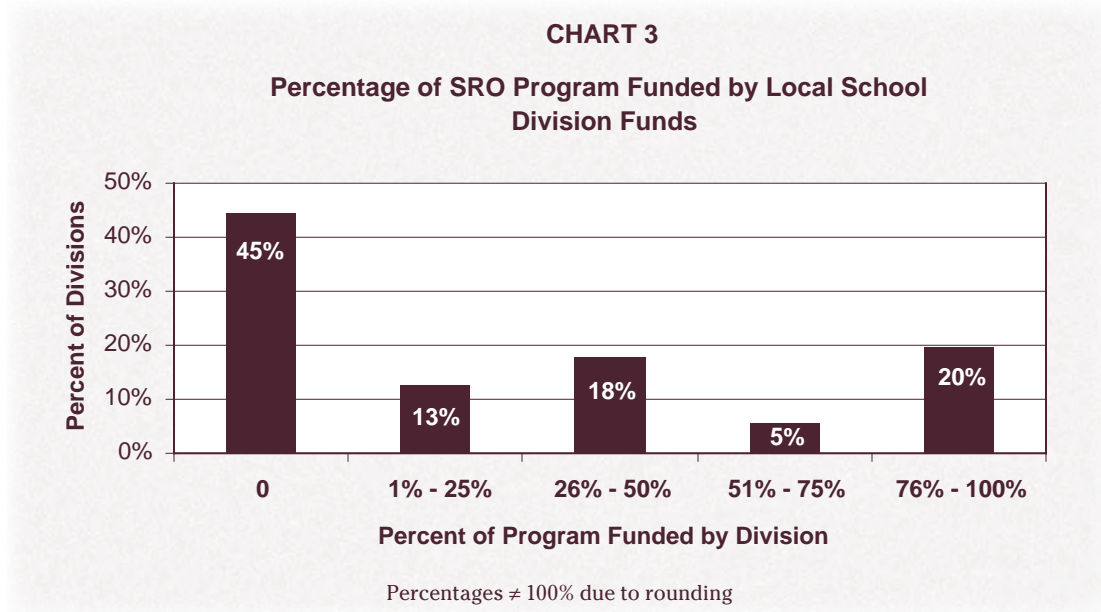
SCHOOL SECURITY PERSONNEL

Q. Does your school division use School Resource Officers (SROs) to enhance safety and security measures in your schools?

Q. What percentage of the SRO program is funded by local school division funds?

Ninety-one percent (115) of the school divisions use School Resource Officers to enhance safety and security measures in their division's schools.

As shown in Chart 3, of the divisions that use SROs, 45% (50) do not use any local school division money to fund the SROs in their division schools. Twenty percent (22) of the school divisions fund from 76% to 100% of their SRO program, and of these, seventeen percent (19) wholly fund the SROs in their division schools with local school division money.



Q. Does your school division use School Security Officers (SSOs) to enhance safety and security measures in your schools?

Q. Does your school division have a policy and procedures manual specifically for SSOs?

Thirty percent (38) of the school divisions use School Security Officers (SSOs) to enhance safety and security measures in their division's schools. Of these, 34% (13) of divisions have a policy and procedures manual specifically for the SSOs.

Q. Does your school division use private security officers to enhance safety and security measures in your schools?

Three percent (4) of the school divisions use private security officers to enhance safety and security measures in their division's schools.

V. SURVEY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOLS

The school-level survey asked about safety-related policies and practices in individual schools. More specifically, the survey questions covered topic areas such as: preparation and implementation of crisis management plans, use of electronic notification systems, procedures surrounding evacuation and lockdown drills, use of anonymous reporting and surveying programs, conducting formal threat assessments, practicing school safety audit procedures, monitoring of school entrances and school visitors, performing background checks on school volunteers, use of school security personnel, and general security and surveillance.

Of the approximately 2,105 public schools operating in Virginia in school year 2005–2006, 1,988 submitted school safety surveys by the deadline, resulting in a survey response rate of 94%. It is expected that all Virginia public schools will complete this survey by early 2007.

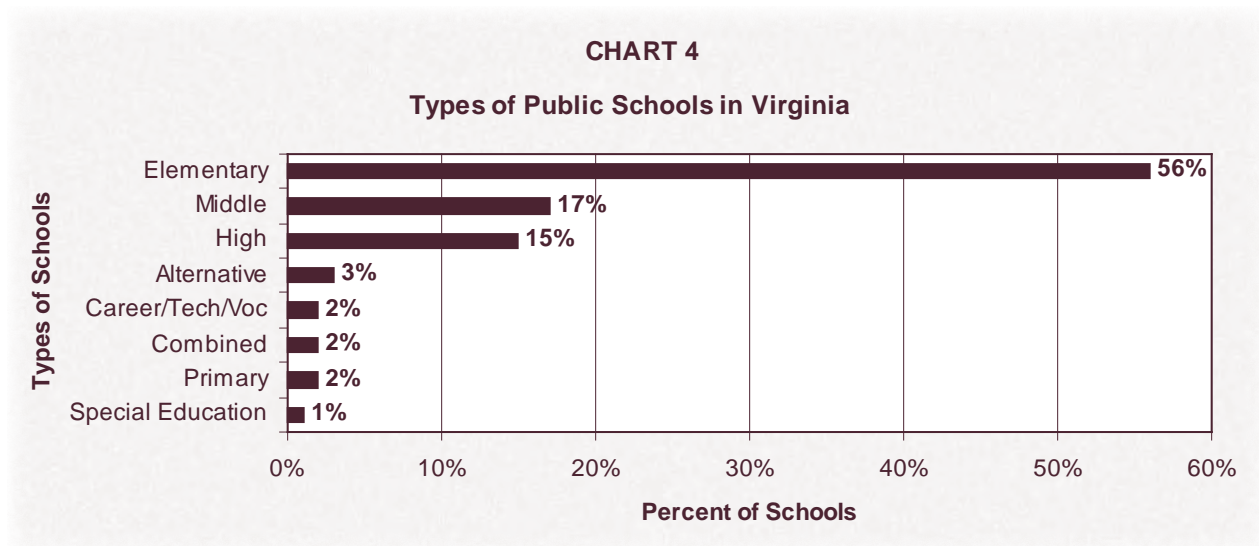
The 1,988 responding schools represent all of Virginia's 133 school divisions, as well as Virginia's Academic-Year Governor's Schools, Regional Alternative Education Programs, Regional Career and Technical Programs, Regional Special Education Programs, schools within the Department of Correctional Education and the Virginia School for Deaf and Blind in Staunton.

This section of the report discusses the school survey findings. The information is organized around the following safety-related topics: School Identification and Demographic Information, Crisis Management Plan/Emergency Management Plan, Student/Staff Survey, and School Security/Surveillance.

SCHOOL IDENTIFICATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Q. Which of the following best describes your school?

As shown in Chart 4, elementary schools made up 56% (1,118) of all Virginia public schools. Traditional middle and high schools made up 17% (329) and 15% (297), respectively.



Schools that made up less than 1% of Virginia public schools included: Pre-K, Academic-Year Governor's schools, Department of Correctional Education schools, Magnet, Adult Education, Charter, and Deaf and Blind. More complete information about their numbers and percentages are listed in appendix A.

Q. As an alternative school, what is your school's primary function?

There were 51 schools that identified themselves as “alternative schools.” Of these:

- 40% (19) said providing academic assistance was their primary function,
- 33% (16) said their primary function was disciplinary, and
- 25% (12) said that they provided a mix of both academic assistance and discipline.

Q. What was your fall membership enrollment number at the start of the 2005–2006 school year?

Table 4 displays the range of fall membership enrollment in Virginia's public schools. Eighty-seven percent (1,694) of the schools had 1,000 or fewer students enrolled in their school at the start of the 2005–2006 school year.

Five schools reported an enrollment of between 2,501 and 3,000 students; three are in Prince William County, one is in Fairfax County, and one is in the city of Chesapeake. Three schools reported an enrollment of over 3,000 students; all are in Fairfax County.

TABLE 4 Range of Fall Membership Enrollment, by Number of Schools			
Enrollment Range	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0–50	37	2%	2%
51–250	252	13%	15%
251–500	622	32%	47%
501 – 1,000	783	40%	87%
1,001 – 1,500	156	8%	95%
1,501 – 2,000	64	3%	98%
2,001 – 2,500	36	2%	99%
2,501 – 3,000	5	<1%	99%
3,001 +	3	<1%	100%

School enrollment size was also examined in relationship to the type of school (see Table 5). Generally, elementary schools had smaller enrollments, and enrollment size increased with grade levels.

TABLE 5 Range of Fall Membership Enrollment in Virginia Public Schools, by School Type				
Enrollment Range	Elem	Middle	High	Other
0 – 250	13%	5%	6%	64%
251 – 500	41%	16%	20%	22%
501 – 1,000	44%	53%	24%	10%
1,001 – 1,500	1%	22%	21%	.0%
1,501 – 2,000	<1%	2%	16%	1%
2,001 – 2,500	<1%	<1%	10%	1%
2,501 – 3,000	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
3,001 +	<1%	<1%	<1%	1%

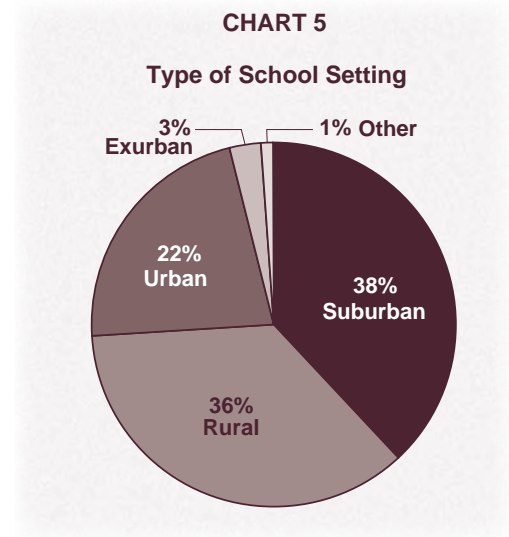
In this table, combined, primary, pre-K and career/votech schools were categorized as elementary, middle, high or other depending on the grades included among their enrollment.

Other types of schools and their typical enrollment size:

- Alternative–100% had enrollments below 500; 82% had enrollments below 250.
- Special Education–78% had enrollments between 51 – 250.

Q. Which setting best describes the area where your school is located?

Seventy-four percent (1,469) of the schools described their school's setting as either suburban or rural. Chart 5 shows the percentage of schools that described being located in each type of setting. The category "other" includes: correctional facility, military base, mix of types, and town.



CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN (CMP)/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PLAN (EMP)

Q. How was your school's CMP/EMP practiced/implemented during the 2005–2006 school year?

Table 6 shows that 98% (1,950) of the schools reported that they conduct CMP/EMP training with administration, faculty, and/or staff. Seventy-four percent (1,469) reported that they also conduct student training or awareness as well. Thirty-five percent (696) said that they coordinate their practices with local first responders.

Additionally:

- Fifteen percent (290) of the schools reported practicing their CMP/EMP with, at least, school administration/faculty/staff, students, and first responders.
- Three percent (64) of the schools practiced all six of the listed methods: administration/faculty/staff training, student training/awareness, first responder coordination (EMS, fire, police, hazmat), parental training/awareness, tabletop exercises with crisis team members, and full-scale drill with crisis team and public safety partners.

TABLE 6
Types of Crisis Management Plan (CMP)/Emergency Management Plan (EMP)
Practice/Implementation, by Number of Schools

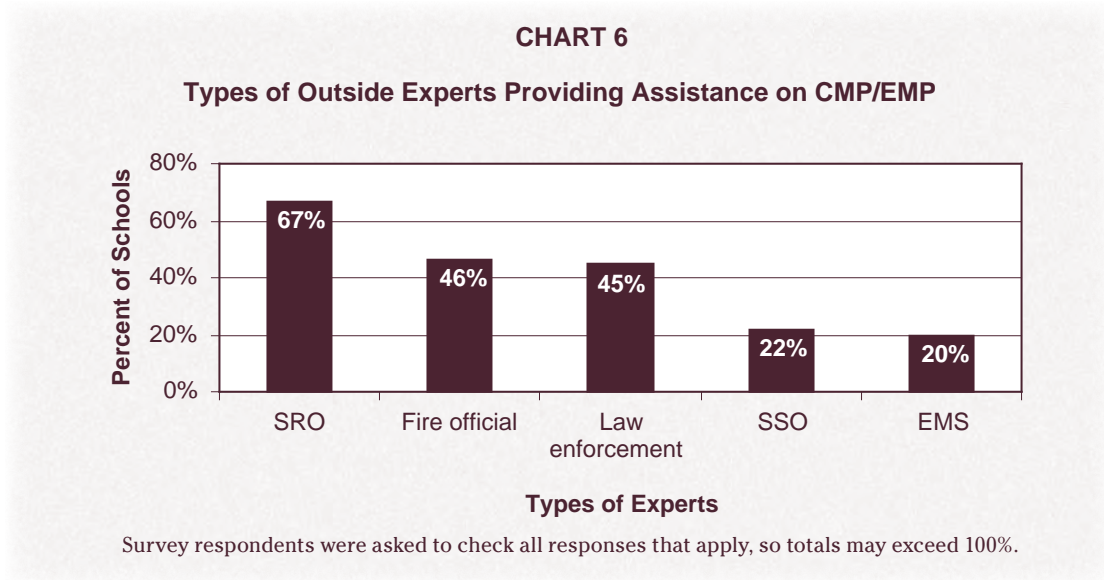
Type of CMP/EMP practice/implementation	Frequency	Percent
Administration/faculty/staff training	1,950	98%
Student training/awareness	1,469	74%
First responder coordination (EMS, fire, police, hazmat)	696	35%
Parental training/awareness	694	35%
Tabletop exercises with crisis team members	523	26%
Full-scale drill with crisis team & public safety partners	308	16%
Has not yet been implemented	20	1%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Did any outside experts provide assistance in preparing your school's CMP/EMP?**Q. Who provided this assistance?**

Sixty-six percent (1,305) of the schools reported that they received assistance from outside experts in preparing their CMP/EMP.

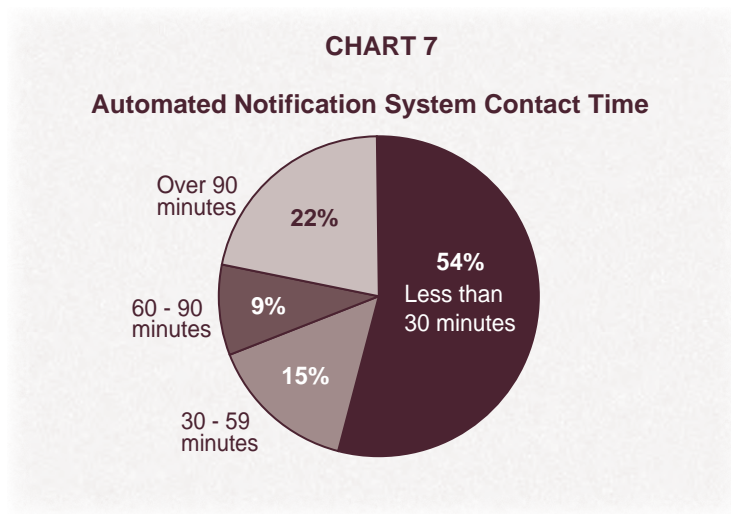
As shown in Chart 6, of the 1,305 schools that received assistance with their CMP/EMP, 67% received help from a school resource officer (SRO), and just under half received help from a fire official or local law enforcement officer (46% and 45%, respectively). More detailed information about the types of experts that provided assistance with the schools' CMP/EMP is listed in appendix A.

**Q. Does your school have an automated electronic notification system for notifying parents/guardians of an emergency at your school?****Q. Have you ever had to use, or have you ever tested, your school's automated notification system?****Q. On average, how long does it take for your automated notification system to attempt to contact all parents/guardians?**

Thirty-three percent (658) of the schools reported that they have an automated electronic notification system that notifies parents/guardians when there is an emergency at the school.

Of the 658 schools that have an automated electronic notification system, 67% (433) have either tested or had opportunity to use their system.

As shown in Chart 7, of the 433 schools that have either tested or used their automated electronic notification system, 54% (232) said their system takes less than 30 minutes to contact all parents/guardians. Twenty-two percent (96) of the schools said their system takes 90 minutes or more to contact all parents/guardians.



Q. Does your school have an off-site facility (or an agreement with an off-site facility) that can be used as shelter during a school evacuation?

Eighty-eight percent (1,733) of the schools reported that they have either an off-site facility or an agreement with an off-site facility that can be used as a shelter during a school evacuation.

Q. How often are lockdown drills practiced during the school year?

Ninety percent (1,778) of the schools practiced lockdown drills at least once a year; 55% (1,081) practiced twice a year or more (see Table 7). More detailed information about the frequency of lockdown drills is listed in appendix A.

TABLE 7		
Frequency of Lockdown Drills, by Number of Schools		
Lockdown drill frequency (in order by frequency)	Frequency	Percent
1 x per month	80	4%
1 x every 2 months	70	4%
1 x every 3 months	26	2%
1 x every 4 months	14	1%
1 x every 6 months	891	45%
1 x year	697	35%
Every 2 years +	30	2%
Never	127	6%
Other	38	2%
Total	1,973	101%

Percentages ≠ 100% due to rounding

Q. What is the usual method used at your school to account for students during a lockdown or evacuation drill?

Ninety-nine percent (1,951) of the schools described conducting a “head count using an attendance roster” method to account for students. Other methods mentioned included an automated “scan card” ID system (<1%) and an e-mail verification system (<1%).

Q. Does your school use a numbering system at all exterior entrances/exits of your building(s), visible from a distance of 200 feet, so that they can be easily identified?

Twenty-six percent (507) of the schools said that they currently have a numbering system at all exterior entrances/exits of their building(s), visible from a distance of 200 feet (used by first responders, etc. to identify building entrances).

Q. Does your school have classrooms that are not on ground level (such as in a basement or on a second floor?)

Q. Are all non-ground level classrooms equipped with an external means to evacuate the room if necessary (i.e., ladder, rope ladder, fire escape)?

Forty-one percent (812) of schools said that they have classrooms that are not on ground level (such as in a basement or on a second floor.)

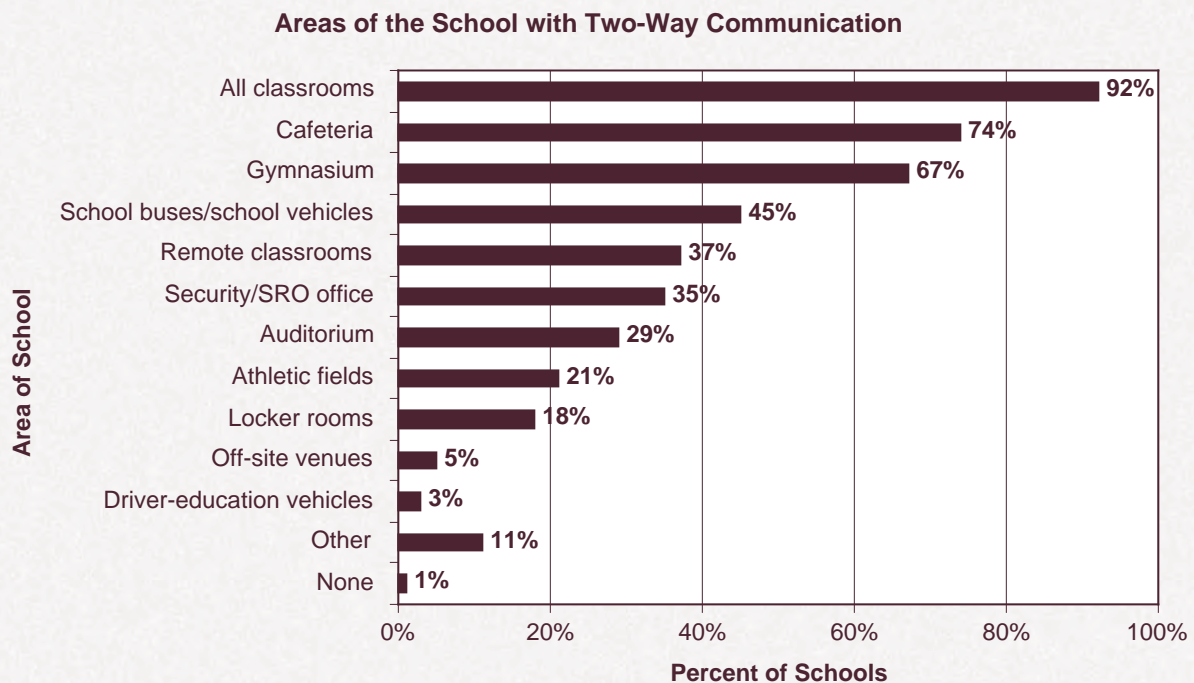
Of the 812 schools with classrooms that are not on ground level, 18% (142) of schools reported being equipped with external means to evacuate the room if necessary.

Q. What areas of your school have two-way communication with the main office?

Ninety-nine percent (1966) of the schools have two-way communication with the main office from, at least, *some* part of their school building.

As illustrated in Chart 8, 92% (1,837) of the schools said that *all* of the classrooms in their school have two-way communication with the main office; 74% (1,475) said the cafeteria has two-way communication with the main office; and 67% (1,327) said their gymnasium has two-way communication with the main office. Only 45% (886) of the schools said their school buses or other school vehicles have two-way communication with their main office. A detailed list of areas of the schools that have two-way communication with the main office is in appendix A of this report.

CHART 8



Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so totals may exceed 100%.

Q. What type(s) of two-way communication system(s) does your school use?

Q. Are students able to use these two-way communication system(s) in an emergency?

The 1,966 schools that said they have two-way communication with the main office were asked what type of two-way communication system they have (see Table 8). Eighty-seven percent (1,701) described having an intercom system and 82% (1,602) have telephones. Seventy-two percent (1,418) said they used walkie-talkies for two-way communication.

Among the 1,966 schools that said they have two-way communication with the main office, 73% (1,432) reported that students are able to use their two-way communication system in an emergency.

TABLE 8 Types of Two-Way Communication System, by Number of Schools		
Type of two-way communication system	Frequency	Percent
Intercom	1,701	87%
Telephone	1,602	82%
Walkie-talkie	1,418	72%
Two-way radio	838	43%
Cellular phone	778	40%
Alarm button	584	30%
Other	21	1%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Has your school clearly designated what part(s) of your Crisis Management Plan/Emergency Management Plan should be exempted from Freedom of Information Act requests?

Fifty-two percent (1,031) of the schools reported that they have designated parts of their Crisis Management Plan/Emergency Management Plan as exempted from Freedom of Information Act requests.

STUDENT/STAFF SAFETY

Q. Does your school have a reporting program that permits students to anonymously report crimes, threats, or potential dangers?

Q. What sort of anonymous reporting procedure/program is it?

Sixty-six percent (1,301) of the schools reported that they have a program that permits students to anonymously report crimes, threats, or potential dangers.

Whether or not a school has an anonymous reporting program was examined in relationship to the type of school. Anonymous reporting programs were more prevalent in middle and high schools, and less prevalent in elementary, primary and pre-K schools.

- Elementary—58% (651) have an anonymous reporting program at their school.
- Middle—81% (265) have an anonymous reporting program at their school.
- High—80% (237) have an anonymous reporting program at their school.

The 1,301 schools that have an anonymous reporting program for their students were asked what sort of anonymous reporting procedure(s) they have in place at their school.

As shown in Table 9, the most frequently reported type of anonymous reporting procedure was a “written submission” procedure. This was used in 70% (907) of the schools that had a reporting program. Thirty-three percent (425) of the schools reported having a telephone hotline or voicemail type procedure, and 27% (346) used a law enforcement-based program such as Crime Stoppers.

TABLE 9 Types of Anonymous Reporting Procedure, by Number of Schools		
Type of anonymous reporting procedure	Frequency	Percent
Written submission	907	70%
Telephone hotline, voicemail	425	33%
Law enforcement-based program (i.e., Crime Stoppers)	346	27%
“Confidential” verbal submission with school official/SRO (not anonymous)	130	10%
On-line submission	125	10%
Other	10	1%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Approximately how many anonymous reports were submitted by students in the 2005–2006 school year?

The same group of 1,301 schools was also asked how many anonymous reports their students submitted during the 2005–2006 school year. Seventy-nine percent (1,023) of the schools reported receiving 10 or fewer anonymous reports from students during the school year while 39% (505) of the schools reported receiving none (see Table 10).

TABLE 10 Type of Anonymous Reports Submitted by Students, by Percent of Schools		
Number of anonymous reports submitted by students	Frequency	Percent
0 reports	505	39%
1 to 5 reports	407	31%
6 to 10 reports	111	9%
11 to 20 reports	52	4%
21 to 40 reports	29	2%
41 or more reports	13	1%
Don't know	180	14%

Q. Did your school distribute an anonymous questionnaire to *students* in the 2005–2006 school year to assess student school safety concerns?

Thirty-one percent (604) of the schools reported that they distributed an anonymous questionnaire to students in the 2005–2006 school year to assess student school safety concerns.

Of the 604 schools that distributed an anonymous questionnaire to students, 51% (306) questioned a representative sample of their students; 43% (258) questioned all students.

Further, of the 604 schools that distributed an anonymous questionnaire to students, 56% (339) used a questionnaire/survey that was created in-house; 44% (265) used some other type of questionnaire/survey.

Of those that reported using some other type of questionnaire/survey:

- the most frequently mentioned types of surveys focused on bullying or school climate,
- the most frequently named surveys were the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) survey and the Olweus Bullying Prevention survey.

Q. Did your school distribute an anonymous questionnaire to *parents* in the 2005–2006 school year to assess their school safety concerns?

Thirty-one percent (607) of the schools reported that they distributed an anonymous questionnaire in the 2005–2006 school year to the parents of students to assess their school safety concerns.

Of the 607 schools that distributed an anonymous questionnaire to parents, 62% (377) questioned all parents; 34% (205) questioned a representative sample.

Further, of the 607 schools that distributed an anonymous questionnaire to parents, 58% (354) used a questionnaire/survey that was created in-house; 42% (253) used some other type of questionnaire/survey.

Of those that used some other type of questionnaire/survey:

- 49% (232) said the surveys were created by their school division, and
- the most frequently mentioned type of survey focused on school climate.

Q. Did your school distribute an anonymous questionnaire to *faculty/staff* in the 2005–2006 school year to assess their school safety concerns?

Thirty-eight percent (748) of the schools reported that they distributed an anonymous questionnaire during the school year to school faculty/staff to assess their school safety concerns.

Of the 748 schools that reported they distributed an anonymous questionnaire to school faculty and staff, 87% (647) surveyed all faculty and staff; 10% (78) surveyed a representative sample.

Further, 59% (443) used a questionnaire/survey that was created in-house; 41% (305) used some other type of questionnaire/survey.

Of those that used some other type of questionnaire/survey, the most frequently used types focused on school climate and bullying.

Q. Does your school use a formal threat assessment process to respond to student threats of violence?

Sixty-one percent (1,217) of the schools said that they use a formal threat assessment process to respond to student threats of violence.

Q. How many threats were assessed during school year 2005–2006?

As shown in Table 11, of the 1,217 schools that reported having a formal threat assessment process in place, 50% (602) reported using the process at least once during 2005–2006 school year.

Of the 602 schools that did report using their formal threat assessment process at least once, 96% (575) assessed fewer than 20 student threats during the 2005–2006 school year.

There were eight schools that reported assessing 50 or more student threats in the 2005–2006 school year. Of these eight schools, five were middle schools, two were high schools and one was an elementary school.

TABLE 11
Number of Formal Threat Assessments in 2005–2006, by Number of Schools

Number of threats assessed	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	572	49%	49%
1 – 4	369	31%	80%
5–9	137	12%	92%
10–14	52	4%	96%
15–19	17	1%	97%
20–29	11	1%	98%
30 +	16	1%	99%

Percentages ≠ 100% due to rounding

Q. How many of these threats were determined to be viable or substantive?

Of the 602 schools that reported using a formal threat assessment process to respond to student threats of violence at least once during the 2005–2006 school year, 92% (558) found that 4 or fewer of the threats assessed were viable or substantive threats. Of these, 62% (375) of the schools found none of the threats viable or substantive (see Table 12).

The eight schools that reported assessing 50 or more student threats in the 2005–2006 school year, on average found 40% of the threats assessed to be viable or substantive.

TABLE 12
Number of Viable/Substantive Threats Assessed, by Number of Schools

Number of viable/substantive threats assessed	Frequency	Percent
0	375	62%
1 – 4	183	30%
5 – 9	26	4%
10 – 14	8	1%
15 – 19	2	<1%
20 – 29	4	1%
30 +	3	<1%

Q. Do you have someone on your staff whose job is specifically to prevent truancy (such as a school attendance officer)?

Seventy-two percent (1,427) of the schools said that they have someone on staff whose job is specifically to prevent truancy.

Q. Does local law enforcement assist in the investigation of your school's chronic truancy cases (includes SROs, SSOs, etc.)?

Sixty percent (1,184) of the schools said that local law enforcement (including SROs, SSOs) assist them with their chronic truancy case investigations.

Q. Did your school identify any racist or hate-related language/symbols in graffiti found on school property during the 2005–2006 school year?

Thirteen percent (247) of the schools reported that they identified racist or hate-related language/symbols in graffiti on school property during the 2005–2006 school year.

Q. Did your school identify any *gang-related graffiti found on school property during the 2005–2006 school year?*

Twenty-two percent (445) of the schools reported that they identified gang-related graffiti on school property during the 2005–2006 school year.

SCHOOL SECURITY/SURVEILLANCE

Q. Did your school conduct any safety audit procedures (other than this survey) in school year 2005–2006?

Q. What type(s) of safety audit procedures did your school conduct?

Sixty-seven percent (1,340) of the schools reported that they conducted safety audit procedures (other than this survey) during the 2005–2006 school year.

Table 13 shows the types of safety audit procedures conducted by the schools. Of the 1,340 schools that reported conducting safety audit procedures, the most frequently cited types of procedures were:

- school safety team inspection;
- inspection, consultation, or feedback by designated school district staff; and
- use of the VDOE’s School Safety Audit Protocol checklist, or a similar type of checklist.

TABLE 13 Types of Safety Audit Procedures Conducted, by Number of Schools		
Type of safety audit procedures conducted	Frequency	Percent
School safety team inspection	861	64%
Inspection/consultation by designated school district staff	830	62%
VDOE’s School Safety Audit Protocol checklist, or similar	647	48%
Threat/risk assessment process	182	14%
Inspection by private contractor/outside agency	73	5%
Audit/assessment/inspection by Fire Marshall	30	2%
Law enforcement/SRO/CPS consult/assess	29	2%
Crisis Management Plan review	15	1%
Other	38	2%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Are all unlocked entrances to your school building/campus monitored *at all times* during school hours?

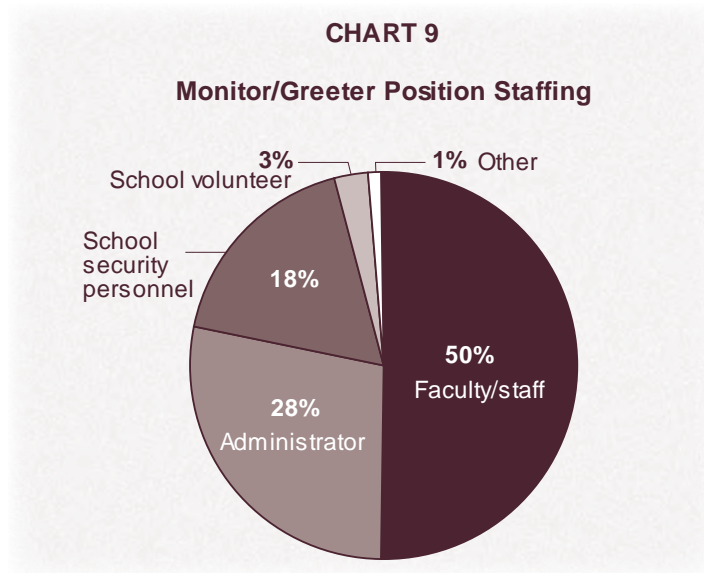
Seventy-one percent (1,407) of the schools said that all of their school’s unlocked entrances are monitored at all times, and of these, 83% (1,163) are monitored by faculty/staff.

Q. Is the main entrance to your school building/campus monitored at all times during school hours by someone who acts as an entrance monitor or greeter?

Q. Who staffs the position of main entrance monitor/greeter?

Forty-six percent (918) of the schools said that the main entrance to their building or campus is monitored at all times by a person acting as a monitor or greeter.

Of the schools that have a monitor/greeter stationed at the main entrance of their school, this position is filled by faculty or staff in 50% (453) of the schools (see Chart 9).



Q. Are visitors to your school required to check in at the school office or front entrance upon entering the building/campus? (This includes parents/guardians/delivery personnel, etc.)

Q. What is required of visitors when they check in?

Nearly all (1,976) of the schools said that they require visitors to check in at the school office or front entrance upon entering the school building or campus. There were seven schools that said that they do not require visitors to check in; of these schools, two were elementary, two were Governor's, one was career/technical, one was adult education and one was a high school.

Of the 1,976 schools that require visitors to check in, 97% (1,923) require visitors to sign in and 26% (503) require visitors to show a photo I.D. These and other visitor requirements are listed in Table 14.

TABLE 14 School Visitor Requirements Upon Check In, by Number of Schools		
Visitor requirement upon check in	Frequency	Percent
All school visitors must sign in	1923	97%
All school visitors must show photo identification	503	26%
Wear visible visitor's badge/tag	206	10%
Obtain a visitors tag (unknown if must be worn visibly)	36	2%
Show ID (unknown if photo ID required)	34	2%
Other	71	4%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

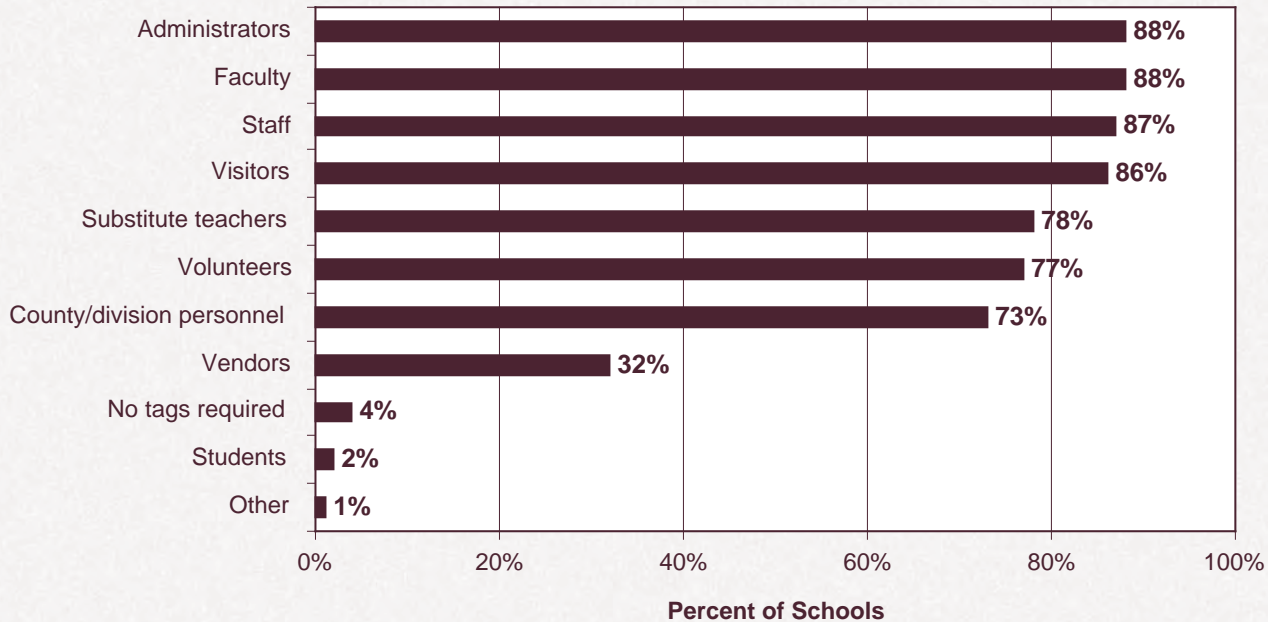
Q. Which of the following persons are required to wear visible school-issued ID badges or tags while on school property?

Over 85% of the schools reported that they require faculty, staff, administrators and general visitors to wear visible I.D. while on property, and 2% (46) of the schools require students to wear I.D. Four percent (74) of the schools said that they do not require anyone to wear visible I.D. while on school property (see Chart 10).

Examining the types of schools that do not require anyone to wear visible I.D. while on school property, it was found that 67% (6) of correctional schools do not require anyone to wear visible I.D. (presumably because of more stringent security), 55% (6) of the Academic-Year Governor’s schools do not require anyone to wear visible I.D., and 12% (6) of alternative schools do not require anyone to wear visible I.D.

CHART 10

Persons Required to Wear Visible ID Badge / Tag



Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so totals may exceed 100%.

Q. Which of the following background checks do you conduct on all volunteers who work with students at your school (including parents)?

Forty-five percent (890) of the schools reported that they *do not* perform any background checks on school volunteers (see Table 15).

Of the various types of schools, higher percentages of elementary and pre-K schools (51% and 61%, respectively) said that they *do not* require background checks than did schools with older students (middle schools, 39%; high schools 33%).

Sex offender registry checks were the most frequently performed background check (42% of schools), closely followed by criminal background checks (34% of schools). A list of “other” background checks conducted on volunteers is provided in appendix A.

TABLE 15**Types of Background Checks Conducted on School Volunteers, by Number of Schools**

Types of background checks conducted on volunteers	Frequency	Percent
None	890	45%
Sex offender registry check	832	42%
Criminal background check	681	34%
Checks done on some volunteers (especially non-parents)	45	2%
Checks done at division level	35	2%
Reference check	12	1%
N/A—no volunteers are used	19	1%
Other	13	1%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Is your school registered to receive relevant updates on local sex offenders from the Virginia State Police Sex Offender Registry database?

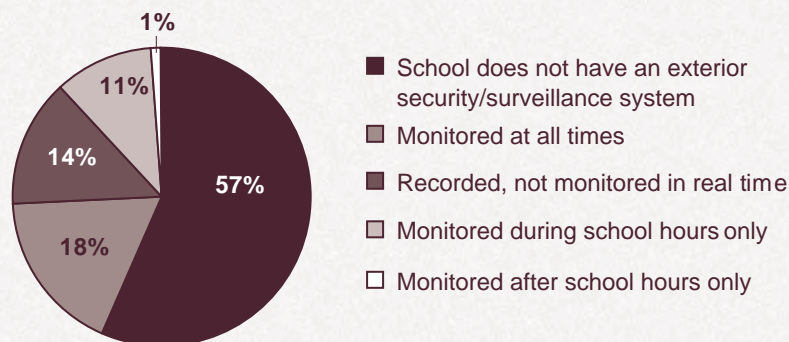
Seventy-eight percent (1,555) of the schools said that they have registered with the Virginia State Police to receive relevant updates on local sex offenders from the Sex Offender Registry database.

Q. Can all classrooms in your school be locked, even when not in use?

Ninety-four percent (1,857) of the schools said that all of the classrooms in their school could be locked when they are not in use.

Q. How are security/surveillance cameras used to monitor the exterior of your school building?

Fifty-seven percent (1,134) of the schools said that they do not use security/surveillance cameras to monitor the exterior of their school buildings, 18% (347) said that they use exterior cameras to monitor their school building at all times, and 14% (283) said that they use exterior cameras to record the exterior of their school building (not monitored in real time).

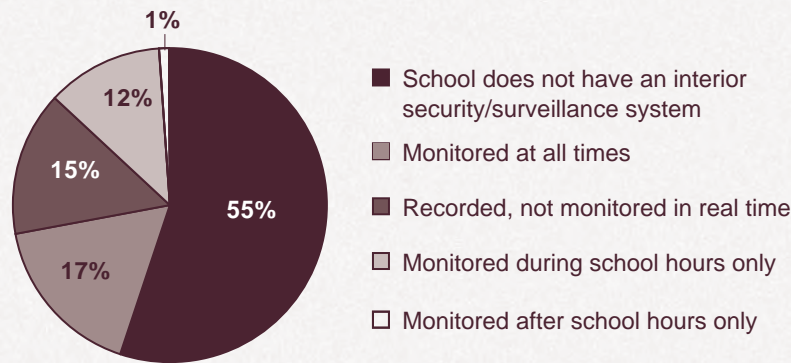
CHART 11**Use of Exterior Security/Surveillance Cameras**

Q. How are security/surveillance cameras used to monitor the interior of your school building?

Fifty-five percent of the schools (1,089) said that they do not use security/surveillance cameras to monitor the interior of their school buildings, 17% (343) said that they use interior cameras to monitor their school building at all times, and 15% (294) said that they use interior cameras to record the inside of their school building (not monitored in real time).

CHART 12

Use of Interior Security/Surveillance Cameras



Q. How are school parking lots monitored at your school during school hours?

Forty-one percent (816) of the schools said that they do not have any formal surveillance of their parking lots during schools hours.

As shown in Table 16, 39% (769) of the schools said their parking lots were monitored by administrative staff, 34% (671) by faculty/staff, and 32% (643) by school security personnel. “Other” methods of monitoring parking lots can be found in appendix A.

TABLE 16 Monitoring Methods Used for School Parking Lots During School Hours, by Number of Schools		
Method(s) used to monitor school parking lots during school hours	Frequency	Percent
None	816	41%
Administrative staff	769	39%
Faculty/staff	671	34%
School security personnel (SRO, SSO, private security)	643	32%
Security camera (live, monitored in real time)	398	20%
Security camera (taped, not monitored in real time)	297	15%
School volunteer	22	1%
Periodic monitoring (AM/PM drop-off times, etc.)	12	1%
Student	11	1%
Other	10	1%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Q. Are school security personnel (SROs, SSOs, or private security) present at your school at all times during the regular school day?

Thirty-two percent (644) of the schools said that school security personnel are present at their school at all times during a regular school day.

Of the 644 schools where school security personnel are present at all times during a regular school day:

- 79% (509) said they have at least one School Resource Officer (SRO),
- 46% (299) said they have at least one School Security Officer (SSO), and
- 1% (9) said they have at least one private security officer.

Q. Have your school staff observed any identifiable gangs/gang members among your student population during the 2005–2006 school year?

Fourteen percent (278) of the schools said that school staff observed identifiable gangs and/or gang members among their student population during the 2005–2006 school year. Of these, 3% (8) were elementary schools, 29% (80) were middle schools, 49% (135) were high schools, and 20% (55) were other types of schools.

By type of school: Among all schools within each type, schools reporting gangs/gang members among their student population represented 1% of all elementary schools, 24% of all middle schools, 39% of all high schools, and 33% of other types of schools.

By type of school setting: Of the 278 schools that reported having identifiable gangs and/or gang members among their student population, 31% (86) were urban schools, 44% (122) were suburban schools, 4% (10) were exurban schools, and 19% (52) were rural schools.

Among all schools within each type of setting:

- 20% of urban schools reported gangs/gang members among their student population,
- 16% of suburban schools reported gangs/gang members among their student population,
- 19% of exurban schools reported gangs/gang members among their student population, and
- 7% of rural schools reported gangs/gang members among their student population.

Gangs: Of these 278 schools, 75% (208) observed three or fewer gangs. The number of observed gangs reported per school ranged from 1 to 25. Five of the schools (2%) observed 10 or more gangs in their schools (two of these were correctional schools).

Gang members: Of these 278 schools, 78% (218) observed fewer than 20 gang members. The number of observed gang members reported per school ranged from 1 to 300. Five schools (2%) observed 50 or more gang members in their schools (two of these were correctional schools).

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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School Safety Audit Task Force Participants

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Pilot Test Participants

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Donna Bowman
Steve Clark
Melissa Leigh
Tim Paul
Baron Blakely
Deborah Roberts

VII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

DETAILED DATA FROM THE DIVISION AND SCHOOL SURVEYS

DETAILED DATA FROM THE DIVISION SURVEY

Detailed Information for Chart 1:

Q. Were any new or substantially amended safety and/or security-related policies adopted into your division's policy manual in the 2005–2006 school year?

Q. What safety-related topics did the new or amended policies address?

Detailed Information for CHART 1 (of 40 divisions)		
Topics Addressed in New or Amended Division Policy	Frequency	Percent
Bullying	23	55%
Drug use/abuse	15	36%
Gangs	14	33%
Hazing	13	31%
Weapons	13	31%
Alcohol	12	29%
Reporting of criminal offenses	12	29%
Expulsion/suspension	11	26%
Threats	11	26%
Dress code	10	24%
Sexual harassment	7	17%
Disruptive students	6	14%
Tobacco	6	14%
Intervention programs (at-risk referral programs)	5	12%
Homeland security	5	12%
Vandalism	5	12%
Search and seizure	5	12%
Trespassing	4	10%
Self-defense	3	7%
Bomb threat procedure	2	5%
Drug testing	2	5%
School uniforms	1	2%
Seized weapons storage	1	2%
Zero tolerance	1	2%
Other (see list below)	11	26%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Other

- Addition of security cameras in high schools
- Automated External Defibrillator (AED), emergency medical care, blood borne pathogens
- Background checks on contractors
- Change in Child Protective Services (CPS) reporting procedures
- Internet safety
- Parental duty to assist in enforcing school standards of student conduct
- Required subscription to sex offender registry
- Sex offender notifications
- Student possession of PDAs, cell phones, pagers
- Transfer request by student victims of crime
- Tuberculosis; facilities use

Detailed Information for Table 2:**Q. What types of suspension/expulsion options are available to all schools in your division?**

Other

- Middle schools and/or high schools have in-school suspension
- Middle schools and/or high schools have regionally-based out-of-school alternative suspension program
- After school and/or Saturday school program
- Expulsion
- Alternative suspension program—suspension to a division-based alternative site in-school suspension program
- Community service
- Division looks at any alternative that (helps) to meet the needs of the student.
- Homebound
- Metro/Dooley at St. Joseph's Villa; Programs at Virginia Randolph Community High School
- Middle schools and high schools have alternative suspension programs/expulsions
- Middle schools and high schools have school-based out-of-school alternative suspension program
- On-line courses, homebound services offered to students with an individual education plan (IEP)
- Private alternative day school program

Detailed Information for Table 3:**Q. Has your school division developed a written, coordinated, division-wide CMP/EMP?****Q. What topics does it specifically address?**

Other

- All bus and county car drivers have completed School Bus Watch Program this year
- Electronic parental notification implementation within the year
- Instant Alert Communication System
- We work closely with the Sheriff's Department to assess threats (and) are developing a medical crisis plan
- School crisis teams
- First aid and CPR
- Lockdowns and drills
- Chain of command
- Sheltering in place
- Designed as all-hazards plan

DETAILED DATA FROM THE SCHOOL SURVEY

Detailed Information for Chart 4:

Q. Which of the following best describes your school?

Detailed Information for CHART 4 (of 1,988 schools)		
Type of school	Frequency	Percent
Elementary	1117	56%
Middle	329	17%
High	297	15%
Alternative	51	3%
Career/tech/voc	43	2%
Combined	38	2%
Primary	32	2%
Special education	23	1%
Pre-K	18	1%
Governor's	11	1%
Correctional education	9	1%
Magnet	7	<1%
Adult education	3	<1%
Charter	2	<1%
Deaf and blind	1	<1%
Other	5	<1%
Missing	2	
Total	1,988	100%

Detailed Information for Chart 6:

Q. Did any outside experts provide assistance in preparing your school's CMP/EMP?

Q. Who provided this assistance?

Detailed Information for CHART 6 (of 1,305 schools)		
Types of outside experts providing assistance	Frequency	Percent
School Resource Officer (SRO)	872	67%
Fire official	599	46%
Local law enforcement officer	586	45%
School Security Officer (SSO)	292	22%
Emergency medical staff (EMS)	259	20%
Hazmat officials	63	5%
Crime prevention specialist (CPS)	58	4%
Private consultant	57	4%
School division/school board personnel	65	5%
County personnel	19	2%
Other (see list below)	75	6%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Other

- Administration
- Bus/transportation personnel
- Consultant
- Intervention specialist
- Law enforcement
- Private security officer
- Risk management staff
- School nurse
- School personnel
- School Safety Audit Protocol
- School safety/security team
- State agency
- State crisis management manual/model
- State police
- Training

Detailed Information for Table 7:**Q. How often are lockdown drills practiced during the school year?**

Detailed Information for TABLE 7 (of 1,988 schools)		
Lockdown drill frequency <i>(in order by drill frequency)</i>	Frequency	Percent
1 x per month	80	4%
1 x every 2 months	70	4%
1 x every 3 months	26	2%
1 x every 4 months	14	1%
1 x every 6 months	891	45%
1 x year	697	35%
Every 2 years +	30	2%
1 x last year, staff only	1	<1%
Over two years ago	1	<1%
As needed/occasionally	7	<1%
Practiced with staff, discussed with students	1	<1%
Planned for 06--07	8	<1%
Discussed, not practiced	4	<1%
As directed by division, school board, principal	4	<1%
Discussed not practiced, staff only	2	<1%
None	127	6%
Other	10	1%
Missing	15	
Total	1,988	101%

Percentages ≠ 100% due to rounding

Detailed Information for Chart 8:

Q. What areas of your school have two-way communication with the main office?

Detailed Information for CHART 8 (of 1,988 schools)		
Areas of school with 2-way communication	Frequency	Percent
All classrooms	1,837	92%
Cafeteria	1,475	74%
Gymnasium	1,327	67%
School buses/school vehicles	886	45%
Remote classrooms	740	37%
Security/SRO office	697	35%
Auditorium	566	29%
Athletic fields	414	21%
Locker rooms	362	18%
Off-site venues	93	5%
All non-remote classrooms	76	4%
Driver education vehicles	56	3%
None	22	1%
Other (see list below)	143	7%

Survey respondents were asked to check all responses that apply, so frequency totals may exceed the number of respondents.

Other

- All occupied areas of the building
- Shops/labs
- Annex office
- Assistant principals' offices
- Athletic office
- Breezeways
- Bus ramp
- Custodian's room
- Faculty lounge
- Guidance office
- Hallways
- In-school suspension classroom
- Kitchen
- Library
- Mobile units
- Modular classrooms
- Multipurpose room
- Nurse's office
- Parent pick-up area
- Playground
- Principal's office
- Recess areas
- Special education rooms
- Faculty/Staff Offices
- All staff
- Key staff
- Custodian
- Secretary

Detailed Information for Table 15:

Q. Which of the following background checks do you conduct on all volunteers who work with students at your school (including parents)?

Other

- Checks done by human resources
- Checks done by organization
- Conduct an interview process
- CPS/social service check
- Drug testing
- Fingerprint
- Non-specific background check
- Volunteer must complete application
- Volunteer signs statement
- Volunteers are always supervised
- Volunteers undergo orientation/training

Detailed Information for Table 16:**Q. How are school parking lots monitored at your school during school hours?**

Other

- Corrections officers
- Custodial/facility/grounds staff
- Informal surveillance
- School personnel
- N/A—no parking area
- Partial surveillance (some areas not monitored)

APPENDIX B

**EXCERPTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON DISCIPLINE,
CRIME AND VIOLENCE SCHOOL YEAR 2004-2005**

PUBLISHED BY THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

REPORT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TABLES OF INCIDENTS REPORTED IN 2004-2005

INTRODUCTION TO APPENDIX B

In addition to the School Safety Survey report published annually by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Virginia Department of Education (DOE) publishes school safety data in its “Annual Report on Discipline, Crime, and Violence.”

The Discipline, Crime and Violence (DCV) report provides extensive details on the numbers and types of crime and violence incidents and disciplinary sanctions reported annually by each of Virginia’s 132 school divisions. Additionally, the report provides information on the numbers and types of firearms violations in Virginia schools, as required by the federal *Gun-Free School Act*.

Due to the extensive detail contained in the DOE Discipline, Crime and Violence report, DCJS has not duplicated the entire report in this Appendix. However, this appendix provides readers with a copy of the Executive Summary of the 2004-2005 Discipline, Crime and Violence report, as well as copies of selected tables containing counts of DCV incidents reported by each school division in Virginia. The DCV report and the School Safety Audit Survey are based on different data sources, and present different information and measures from different school years. No specific correlation is intended between the two reports and care should be exercised in referring to data from both sources.

The Department of Education notes that DCV data are self-reported by the school divisions, and that there are variations in the methods used by school divisions to collect and manage the DCV data. Therefore, the DCV report states that readers of the report are “cautioned against ranking school divisions or making comparisons among school divisions or comparing current and past years’ performance without taking into account variations in the data collection.”

The complete 2004-2005 Annual Report on Discipline, Crime and Violence is available to the public from the Department of Education on the DOE website at www.pen.k12.va.us/VDOE/Publications/Discipline/datacoll/04_annual_report.pdf.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The *Code of Virginia* (§ 22.1-279.3:1) requires school divisions statewide to submit data annually to the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) on incidents of discipline, crime, and violence (DCV). School divisions began reporting data on discipline, crime, and violence to the VDOE in 1991. The federal *Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994* (GFSA, Sec. 14061) also requires all states that receive federal funds to report annually the number of students suspended or expelled statewide for the possession of firearms on school property. Section 22.1-279.3:1, *Code of Virginia*, and the Gun-Free Schools Act, Sec. 14061 are included in Appendix A of this report.

Virginia uses incident-based reporting consistent with federal standards. The reporting process employs a set of offense definitions and a system of offense codes that are consistent with recommendations of the National Center for Education Statistics and the National Forum on Education Statistics. “Incidents” range from criminal acts that result in law enforcement action to minor acts of misbehavior. A single incident may involve multiple students and could result in multiple disciplinary actions.

The reporting process is by definition a self-reporting system. School division superintendents are required to verify the accuracy of the data submitted to the VDOE. Because of variations in school division methods of collecting and managing data and differences in local student conduct policies, readers are strongly cautioned against making comparisons between and among school divisions. Additionally, because of year-to-year changes in reporting requirements, readers are advised to use great caution in comparing 2004-2005 data to data reported for previous years. If the reader has questions about data reported by a particular school division, the reader is strongly encouraged to contact the school division directly. School divisions have specific information about how the data are collected and factors that may affect numbers reported and, importantly, can provide information on their comprehensive efforts to promote school safety and learning.

OVERVIEW OF ALL INCIDENTS

This report focuses on the 2004-2005 school year and is based on information submitted to the VDOE by all 132 public school divisions. Fall 2004 membership in 1959 schools and centers totaled 1,204,808 pupils, representing a 1.03 percent increase in membership statewide.

A total of 291,322 incidents of discipline, crime and violence were reported for the 2004-2005 school year. Although enrollment increased by 1.03 percent over 2003-2004 enrollment, the total number of incidents reported for 2004-2005 declined from the previous year by 24,121, or 7.50 percent. Over half of the incidents reported [55.32% (161,171)] were “other offenses,” a category encompassing a multiple minor offenses. Disorderly conduct accounted for over a quarter of all incidents reported [26.68% (77,723)]. Fights without injury represented 3.86 percent (11,242) of reported incidents followed by threats/intimidation [2.71% (7,888)], battery against a student [2.23% (6,497)], possession of tobacco products [2.06% (5,987)], theft without use of force [1.78% (5,192)], and vandalism [1.07% (3,122)].

Weapons Incidents

A total of 3,005 weapons incidents were reported for 2004-2005. Forty-five percent of the weapons incidents were knife possession [45.12% (1,356)] and almost one third were possession of other weapons [32.91% (989)]. Possession of toy or look-alike guns constituted eight percent (242) of weapons incidents. The remaining fourteen percent of incidents included possession of razor blades/box cutters, possession of BB guns, possession of fireworks, possession of handguns, possession of a weapon designed or converted to expel a projectile, possession of an explosive device, possession of other firearms, and possession of a rifle/shotgun.

Incidents against School Staff and Students

A total of 4,077 incidents against school staff members were reported in 2004-2005. Threats constituted 65.96 percent (2,689) of incidents against staff followed by physical assaults without a weapon [33.82% (1,379)] and physical assaults with weapons [.22% (9)]. No rape, attempted rape, or homicide of staff were reported in 2004-2005.

A total of 15,544 incidents against students were reported for 2004-2005. Physical assaults without weapons constituted 41.52 percent (6,454) of incidents against students, followed by threats/intimidation [34.05% (5,293)], bullying [24.05% (3,738)], physical assault using a weapon [0.37% (57)], attempted rape [0.01% (1)] and rape [0.01% (1)]. No homicides of students occurred in 2004-2005.

Disciplinary Outcomes

Disciplinary actions reported for all violations in 2004-2005 totaled 301,421. Two-thirds of the disciplinary actions involved short-term suspensions and under one-third involved “other action” (coded “sanction 99”) that did not involve suspension or expulsion. Long-term suspension constituted 1.55 percent of disciplinary actions and expulsion constituted 0.33 percent of disciplinary actions. Expulsions were reported modified 1771 times, representing .59 percent of disciplinary actions. Special education interim placements were used 63 times, constituting 0.02 percent of disciplinary actions.

A total of 6,058 disciplinary actions resulted from alcohol, tobacco, and other drug offenses of which 90.81 percent were short-term suspensions, 7.11 percent were long-term suspensions, and 8.75 percent were expulsions. Of the total 6,058 disciplinary actions, 66.14 percent resulted from tobacco offenses, 22.10 percent resulted from drug offenses, and 18.44 percent resulted from alcohol offenses.

Gun-Free Schools Act Report

A total of 113 weapons incidents were reported in the 2004-2005 GFSA Report. The highest number of weapons violations was for possession of a handgun and for possession of weapons designed to be a projectile, each constituting 34.51 percent of GFSA offenses. Other incidents reported in the 2004-2005 GFSA Report were possession of an explosive device [16.81% (19)], possession of other firearm [8.85% (10)], and possession of a rifle/shotgun [5.31 (6)].

The report concludes with a summary of discipline, crime, and violence data reported by region and school division within each region. The regional data also includes selected demographic data and identifies the top five offenses in each region.

REGION I DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region I includes 15 school divisions in 12 counties and three cities.

The total student enrollment in Region I in fall 2004 was 181,613 in a total of 269 schools employing 14,540 teachers.

The smallest school division (Charles City County) had a student enrollment of 857 in 3 schools; the largest (Chesterfield County) had a student enrollment of 56,242 in 60 schools.

Total population in Region I is 1,246,584. Of the 15 localities, two are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and 13 are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION I	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/ Centers	**No. of Teachers
Charles City	7,120	857	MSA	3	94
Chesterfield	282,925	56,242	MSA	60	4,105
Colonial Heights	17,511	2,891	MSA	5	263
Dinwiddie	25,173	4,530	MSA	7	359
Goochland	18,753	2,220	MSA	5	193
Hanover	96,054	18,530	MSA	21	1,525
Henrico	276,479	46,711	MSA	68	3,484
Hopewell	22,369	3,908	MSA	8	746
New Kent	15,552	2,626	MSA	4	217
Petersburg	33,091	5,128	MSA	10	440
Powhatan	25,866	4,209	MSA	6	333
Prince George	34,313	6,236	MSA	8	448
Richmond City	192,494	25,054	MSA	56	2,085
Surry	6,970	1,123	Rural	3	124
Sussex	11,914	1,348	Rural	5	124
Totals	1,246,584	181,613		269	14,540

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION I INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Charles City Co.			5	13					93	2	10					138		3			3	9	1		2	2	2	281
Chesterfield Co.	51	12	76	241	4	2			470	173	11	467	3			10585		75			246	309	387	26	119	2	110	13369
Colnl. Heights City	3			9				6	1	5		10				210					3	6	6		1	2	2	262
Dinwiddle Co.	3		4	12		2			93	20	3	100	1			1234		7			14	16	47	1	12	9	1578	
Goochland Co.	3	1	2			1		11	12	6	2	18				123		2			8	6	25	1	3	4	4	228
Hanover Co.	12	1	11	36		2	3		843	66	10	53	1			2924		14			51	48	62		27	10	4174	
Henrico Co.	25	4	30	79		1		5	614	74		586	10			6984	2	57			221	201	247	4	102	4	81	9331
Hopewell City	1		2					7	110	18	6	38				1775		2			23	12	18	3	9	12	2036	
New Kent Co.	1		4	34				5	13	6		19	1			249		7			10	4	31			4	388	
Petersburg City	2	1	6	8				37								668		6	2		2	7	48	2	2	12	803	
Powhatan Co.	2		1	16					53	14	1	39				215		2			18	27	40	1	22	6	457	
Prince George Co.	4		6	6					262	41	1	57				4245		4			49	22	71		11	21	4800	
Richmond City	17	17	241	1045	8	12	4	444	7798	105	29	574	17			10864	4	105			149	173	555	54	187	4	81	22487
Surry Co.			4	14		1		23	223	3		22				201		2			12	6	6	5	3		2	527
Sussex Co.			1	2				41	47	2		66				596					6	4	6		3	11	785	
Total	124	36	393	1515	12	21	7	579	10632	535	63	2059	33	0	0	41011	6	286	2	0	815	850	1550	97	503	10	367	61506
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION II DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region II includes 15 school divisions in five counties and nine cities.

The total student enrollment in Region II in fall 2004 was 278,801 in a total of 392 schools employing 21,885 teachers.

The smallest school division (Franklin City) had a student enrollment of 1,383 in three schools; the largest (Virginia Beach) had a student enrollment of 75,515 in 86 schools.

Total population in Region II is 1,592,602. Of the 15 localities, four are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and 11 are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION II	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/Centers	**No. of Teachers
Accomack	39,358	5,385	Rural	13	467
Chesapeake	210,834	40,265	MSA	46	3,057
Franklin City	8,471	1,383	Rural	3	124
Hampton	146,878	22,938	MSA	36	2,006
Isle Of Wight	32,774	5,167	MSA	8	373
Newport News	181,647	33,122	MSA	50	2,652
Norfolk	241,727	36,285	MSA	57	2,724
Northampton	13,303	1,999	Rural	5	183
Poquoson	11,700	2,596	MSA	4	202
Portsmouth	99,291	15,843	MSA	27	1,216
Southampton	17,585	2,805	Rural	6	237
Suffolk	76,586	13,722	MSA	20	1,025
Virginia Beach	440,098	75,515	MSA	86	5,858
Williamsburg – James City	11,465	9,402	MSA	12	851
York	60,885	12,374	MSA	19	910
Totals	1,592,602	278,801		392	21,885

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION II

INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Accomack Co.	2	2	4	2		3			48	20		74				2022		11			18	5	16		3	9	2239	
Chesapeake City	29	8	24	91		5	61	2363	87	5	268	3				6302	2	38			143	176	405	48	117	2	42	10219
Franklin City			1	2					519		1	17				121		4			4	7	4			5	685	
Hampton City	8	6	33	834		1	41	9941	62		457					2126	2	7			102	192	364	22	163	5	71	14437
Isle Of Wight Co.	5		2	9					510	11		18				492		20			11	29	27	4	5	5	1148	
Newport News City	19	6	28	67		4	2	31	11	65	9	604				6304	5	103			86	253	442	41	141	2	124	8347
Norfolk City	9	5	46	113	10	2	1	88	99	93	25	715	27			10477		28			83	116	202	10	88	1	95	12333
Northampton Co.	3		5	32	1			35	475	6	4	43	6			307		15			11	29	50		11	3	1036	
Poquoson City	6		1	2				2	18	3		20				183		1			8	6	6	1	8	1	1	266
Portsmouth City	5	3	9	220				15	3044	44		344	1			952		22			64	50	197	21	37		35	5063
Southampton Co.	3		2	1				7	16	2		17				592					34	9	11			3	3	697
Suffolk City	23		36	233		2	2	34	3050	37	14	323	1			4262		37			101	117	199	9	43		26	8549
Va Beach City	53	13	36	68		10	1	127	4719	178	134	873	1			7810		93			253	511	492	44	308	2	183	15909
Williamsburg-James City	8	2	15	18	1	2				25		120				745		14			4	27	41		10		17	1049
York Co.	5		5	52					1193	31	1	91				1214		39			51	44	81		67		19	2893
Total	178	45	247	1744	12	29	6	441	26006	664	193	3984	39	0	0	43909	9	432	0	0	973	1571	2537	200	1001	12	638	84870
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION III DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region III includes 17 school divisions in 14 counties and one city and two towns. The total student enrollment in Region II in fall 2004 was 78,858 in a total of 113 schools employing 6,143 teachers

The smallest school division (Colonial Beach) had a student enrollment of 589 in two schools; the largest are Stafford County with 25,635 students in 25 schools and Spotsylvania County with 22,948 students in 30 schools.

Total population in Region III is 429,840. Of the 17 localities, 11 are classified by the Census Bureau as rural, two are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area, and four are classified as part of a consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

REGION III	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/Centers	**No. of Teachers
Caroline	24,019	3,928	Rural	6	301
Colonial Beach	0	589	Rural	2	51
Essex	10,339	1,614	Rural	3	137
Fredericksburg	20,458	2,473	CMSA	4	211
Gloucester	37,262	6,149	MSA	9	486
King George	19,355	3,354	CMSA	5	243
King Queen	6,775	828	Rural	3	86
King William	14,334	1,910	Rural	4	168
Lancaster	12,030	1,476	Rural	3	133
Mathews	9,226	1,263	MSA	3	110
Middlesex	10,489	1,308	Rural	3	119
Northumberland	12,893	1,477	Rural	3	117
Richmond	8,990	1,202	Rural	3	96
Spotsylvania	111,850	22,948	CMSA	30	1,782
Stafford	114,781	25,635	CMSA	25	1,859
West Point	0	788	Rural	3	81
Westmoreland	17,039	1,916	Rural	4	163
Totals	429,840	78,858		113	6,143

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION III INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Caroline Co.	6	1	2	6	3	4			1745	11		44	1			741		2			120	15		15	6		12	2734
Colonial Beach	1		1	4					28			8				1		1			1		9			1	55	
Essex Co.	4		2	5				5	477	2	2	37				269		3			4	5	5	1	7		7	835
Fredericksbrg City	4		8	17		1	1	1	81	4		20				282		4			2	3	9			7	443	
Gloucester Co.	12	1	3	57					1823	24	2	34				354		5			89	32	11		34	2	11	2494
King And Queen Co.	2		2	8				6	191	3		18				61		4			3	2	7		1	6	314	
King George Co.				2					5	2		8	1			104		2			3	1	16			5	149	
King William Co.	8		1	14				5	694	9		6				38		4			10	3	7		6		6	811
Lancaster Co.	2								16			30				261		4			2	3	4	1			2	325
Mathews Co.						2		1	51	11		5				5					9	2	1		3		4	94
Middlesex Co.	2		1	2					66	9		13				146		3			15	1	6			1	265	
Northumberland Co.	1		1					2	749	1		16				81					4	16				3	874	
Richmond Co.	2							39	49	1		21				238		1			3	5	9		5	3	376	
Spotsylvania Co.	27	1	27	130	1	6			606	65	9	185	1			1201		39			68	64	94	2	30	1	41	2598
Stafford Co.	9	1	19	125		5		4	328	18	1	151	6			7529		52			46	110	181	2	7	37	8631	
West Point								2		3		5				144		1			1	1	4		5	3	169	
Westmoreland Co.				5				2	1	1	2	26				105					6	2	9			1	6	166
Total	80	4	67	375	1	16	5	67	6910	164	16	627	9	0	0	11560	0	125	0	0	386	265	372	21	104	4	155	21333
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION IV DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region IV includes 19 school divisions in 12 counties, six cities, and one combined city/county. The total student enrollment in Region IV in fall 2004 was 372,615 in a total of 504 schools employing 29,950 teachers.

The smallest school division (Rappahannock County) had a student enrollment of 1,012 in two schools; the largest (Fairfax County/Fairfax City) had a student enrollment of 164,767 in 204 schools and is the largest in Virginia.

Total population in Region IV is 2,307,243. Of the 19 localities, seven are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and 12 are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION IV	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/ Centers	**No. of Teachers
Alexandria	128,206	10,996	CMSA	16	1,144
Arlington	186,117	18,802	CMSA	32	1,869
Clarke	13,852	2,163	CMSA	5	176
Culpeper	40,192	6,489	CMSA	9	523
Fairfax Co./Fairfax City	1,003,157	164,767	CMSA	204	13,285
Falls Church	10,781	1,898	CMSA	4	194
Fauquier	63,255	10,742	CMSA	18	908
Frederick	66,611	11,745	Rural	16	984
Loudoun	239,156	43,991	CMSA	64	3,388
Madison	13,134	1,844	Rural	4	163
Manassas	37,615	6,761	CMSA	8	546
Manassas Park	11,519	2,374	CMSA	4	193
Orange	28,970	4,299	Rural	8	358
Page	23,730	3,626	Rural	8	291
Prince William	336,589	66,300	CMSA	78	4,623
Rappahannock	7,171	1,012	Rural	2	94
Shenandoah	38,032	5,954	Rural	10	495
Warren	34,377	5,174	CMSA	8	382
Winchester	24,779	3,678	Rural	6	334
Totals	2,307,243	372,615		504	29,950

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION IV INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Alexandria City	1	2	34	261		2	4	18	1497	12	2	110	23			740	1	14			11	42	82	10	29	1	40	2936
Arlington Co.	25		6	39		1	1	44	160	25		43	6			353		12			13	57	59	7	11	3	12	877
Clarke Co.	5	1		6		1	1	1	60	4		5				2		1			9	1	4	1	7		5	113
Culpeper Co.	3	2		7		3	1	11	1626	20	1	79				608		9			32	34	56	1	7		13	2513
Fairfax Co.	115	27	135	395	2	4	8		3610	253	61	474	137	1	1	5250	1	95	1	1	482	431	407	78	286	3	203	12459
Falls Church City	1		1	9					2	1	1	5				30		1			4	4			1			60
Fauquier Co.	7	1	12	73					85	29		48	1			616		17	1	1	61	65	87		53	29		1185
Frederick Co.	22	2	2	20		3			52	43	1	75	1			1411		33			85	91	155	7	55		27	2085
Loudoun Co.	30	2	38	87		3			60	71		114				2070	19	19			74	100	87		87	56		2898
Madison Co.	1	1		10				10	98	2		11				335		8			22	9	19		4		5	535
Manassas City	8	4		8				17	4	24		13	15			873		5			30	5	25		3	9		1043
Manassas Park City	2								6	2			2			107	1	1			2	5	2			3		132
Orange Co.	2			12				10	67	23		78				528		5			49	13	45		7	14		853
Page Co.		2	1	2			2	7	52	5		4				273					19	4	7		1	2		381
Prince William Co.	56	13	186	492	1	8	7	1	13	124	26	952	62			5832	1	91		1	193	436	610	31	213	3	139	9491
Rappahannock Co.			1	3		2			2	3						39		1			2	1	7		3		5	69
Shenandoah Co.	1		1	19					49	8		34				623					28	4	18	1	2	2		790
Warren Co.	5	1		2		2			6	20		3				1116		1			50	8	4		5		7	1230
Winchester City	1		1	5					8	9		28	4			195		11			2	13	40		1		10	328
Total	285	58	418	1450	3	29	23	119	7457	678	92	2076	251	0	0	21001	3	324	0	3	1168	1323	1714	136	775	10	581	39978
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION V DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region V includes 20 school divisions in 12 counties, seven cities, and one combined city/county. The total student enrollment in Region V in fall 2004 was 100,279 in a total of 198 schools employing 8,636 teachers.

The smallest school division (Bath County) had a student enrollment of 783 in three schools; the largest (Albemarle County) had a student enrollment of 12,420 in 25 schools.

Total population in Region V is 694,673. Of the 20 localities, 12 are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and eight are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION V	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/ Centers	**No. of Teachers
Albemarle	88,726	12,420	MSA	25	1,098
Amherst	31,981	4,738	MSA	10	384
Augusta	68,774	10,871	Rural	20	882
Bath	4,984	783	Rural	3	86
Bedford Co./Bedford City	70,017	11,031	MSA	22	911
Buena Vista	6,230	1,129	Rural	4	106
Campbell	51,695	8,906	MSA	16	695
Charlottesville	36,605	4,388	MSA	10	420
Fluvanna	23,644	3,395	MSA	5	282
Greene	17,024	2,717	MSA	7	249
Harrisonburg	41,068	4,150	Rural	6	401
Highland	2,482	298	Rural	2	41
Lexington	6,910	473	Rural	2	60
Louisa	28,802	4,408	Rural	5	348
Lynchburg	64,932	8,620	MSA	17	746
Nelson	14,902	2,026	Rural	4	179
Rockbridge	21,084	2,928	Rural	8	278
Rockingham	70,218	11,249	Rural	20	956
Staunton	23,840	2,662	Rural	6	264
Waynesboro	20,755	3,087	Rural	6	250
Totals	694,673	100,279		198	8,636

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION V INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Albemarle Co.	16		3	19					8	17		61				1097		7			32	21	36		9	25	1351	
Amherst Co.	1		5	28					308	13		25				552		14			22	22	40		12	17	1059	
Augusta Co.	15			14			1	36	167	30	5	38				1053		6			110	48	39	1	33	11	1607	
Bath Co.				1				2	35	1		11				17		2			1	2	8	1	1		82	
Bedford Co.	19		12	80				6	185	35		116				645		8			161	48	52	1	28	32	1428	
Buena Vista City			1	5					362	1		6				9		1			2	3	12	1	6	2	411	
Campbell Co.	6		3	19			3	24	328	25	3	64				905		13			65	49	68	9		3	15	1602
Charlottesville City	11	1	5	28				18	584	11	1	59				907		3			20	44	52	3	15	8	1770	
Fluvanna Co.		1		2				17	240	23	2	10				245		18			24	17	52		9	3	9	672
Greene Co.			2	11			2	1	7	11		17				596		10			26	24	23		5	10	745	
Harrisonburg City	1		2	51					109	5		10				642		2			3	31	27	1	1			885
Highland Co.	1											2				18					10	1	3		1	1	37	
Lexington City								3	92							4							1		2		102	
Louisa Co.	10	1	17	55	2			10	747	16	2	40	3			418		19			31	23	82	4	37	29	1546	
Lynchburg City	4	2	2	12	3				704	22		108	19			2960		16			26	64	47	9	14	26	4038	
Nelson Co.	12			2				4	109	2						276		1			35	11	11		12	2	477	
Rockbridge Co.	3	4	1	10				7	134	2	6	10				823		1			24	9	16		9	10	1069	
Rockingham Co.	15		2	45					80	33		54				774		21			100	40	42	1	20	16	1243	
Staunton City				1		2			8	5		2				296		1			2	9	7			8	341	
Waynesboro City	1		2	3				2	90	5		24				169					3	10	5		6	4	324	
Total	115	9	57	386	2	7	5	136	4290	257	19	657	22	0	0	12406	0	143	0	0	697	476	623	31	220	7	224	20789
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION VI DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region VI includes 15 school divisions in 10 counties and five cities. The total student enrollment in Region VI in fall 2004 was 90,009 in a total of 196 schools employing 7,919 teachers.

The smallest school division (Craig) had a student enrollment of 689 in two schools; the largest (Roanoke County) had a student enrollment of 14,512 in 29 schools.

Total population in Region VI is 611,892. Of the 15 localities, nine are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and six are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION VI	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/Centers	**No. of Teachers
Alleghany	16,737	2,933	Rural	7	262
Botetourt	31,777	4,831	MSA	12	403
Covington	6,256	841	Rural	3	84
Craig	5,139	689	Rural	2	73
Danville	46,371	7,312	MSA	17	622
Floyd	14,464	2,095	Rural	5	172
Franklin County	49,841	7,347	Rural	15	589
Henry	56,940	7,815	Rural	15	708
Martinsville	15,039	2,636	Rural	6	235
Montgomery	83,959	9,517	Rural	21	910
Patrick	19,239	2,582	Rural	7	206
Pittsylvania	61,752	9,300	MSA	20	758
Roanoke County	87,679	14,512	MSA	29	1,329
Roanoke City	92,352	13,655	MSA	31	1,247
Salem	24,347	3,944	MSA	6	321
Totals	611,892	90,009		196	7,919

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION VI INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Alleghany Co.			4	23					18	8	3	17				196		2			25	10	18		5	2	5	336
Botetourt Co.	13		5	28				2	465	19		25				259		1			61	14	14	2	6		3	917
Covington City				4			10		1925	2		15				29		2			9	1	7		2		3	2009
Craig Co.				7				1	12		1	3				6					2	1	1				2	36
Danville City	1	1	7	15				28	470	13		106	5			4446		23			19	33	141	7	24	1	16	5356
Floyd Co.	7	1	3	15				11	6	15	1	17				178		3			21	13	5		3		18	317
Franklin Co.	16		3	22					9	28		83				812		18			75	28	31	2	16		11	1154
Henry Co.	7			6			2		2080	60		46				1608		6			80	32	8		8		24	3968
Martinsville City	2	1	2	43					394	11		51				108		1			45	9	9		9		17	702
Montgomery Co.	28	1	3	16			7		145	55	4	77				1152		24			141	52	153	11	98		21	1988
Patrick Co.	2			1				1	5	4		10				270		1			7	3	9	1	5		11	330
Pittsylvania Co.	5	1	1	24			1	23	984	22	1	57				1919		10			55	25	23		8		9	3168
Roanoke City	3	3	88	253			2		97	32	2	255				2471	1	22			46	100	208	22	60	1	52	3719
Roanoke Co.	15	1	9	67			2	14	565	23	2	84				829		18			61	50	57	1	34		13	1846
Salem City	3			20				8	13	7		11				267		1			9	4	8		1		9	361
Total	102	9	125	544	0	13	14	88	7188	299	14	857	5	0	0	14550	1	132	0	0	656	375	692	46	279	4	215	26208
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION VII DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region VII includes 19 school divisions in 17 counties and two cities. The total student enrollment in Region VII in fall 2004 was 68,747 in a total of 195 schools employing 6,684 teachers.

The smallest school division (Norton) had a student enrollment of 736 in two schools; the largest (Washington County) had a student enrollment of 7,412 in 17 schools.

Total population in Region VII is 463,824. Of the 19 localities, 17 are classified by the Census Bureau as rural and two are classified as part of a metropolitan statistical area.

REGION VII	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/ Centers	**No. of Teachers
Bland	7,034	895	Rural	4	88
Bristol	17,308	2,319	MSA	7	221
Buchanan	25,200	3,570	Rural	11	345
Carroll	29,495	4061	Rural	10	397
Dickenson	16,177	2,538	Rural	9	238
Galax	6,657	1,302	Rural	3	117
Giles	16,989	2,539	Rural	6	205
Grayson	16,490	2,211	Rural	11	209
Lee	23,846	3,680	Rural	14	391
Norton	3,753	736	Rural	2	69
Pulaski	35,152	4,939	Rural	9	417
Radford	14,770	1,539	Rural	4	132
Russell	28,893	4,260	Rural	13	323
Scott	22,982	3,648	MSA	14	325
Smyth	32,538	5,129	Rural	14	499
Tazewell	44,753	6,876	Rural	17	612
Washington	52,030	7,412	MSA	17	577
Wise	41,744	6,894	Rural	17	609
Wythe	28,013	4,199	Rural	13	910
Totals	463,824	68,747		195	6,684

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION VII INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnaping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Bland Co.									52	6	1	11				19					15						1	105
Bristol City			4	65			1	4	633	2	3	25				236		2			21	15	19		4		5	1039
Buchanan Co.			5	34		1		1	374	5	1	92				136		19			129	10	23		26		6	862
Carroll Co.	7		2	34		1			22	10		45				582		9			62	17	26	1	4		9	831
Dickenson Co.				15					12	6		27				168		1			21		3				6	259
Galax City			1	4			1	2	40	5		11				2		3			3	15	1		3		2	93
Giles Co.	1			1			1	1	2	10		11				169		4			41	5	3	1	4		3	257
Grayson Co.		1	3	47					129	2		31				1107		2			49	2	10	2	1		7	1393
Lee Co.				4	1			4	15	1		22				864					95				1		1	1008
Norton City									49	4		15				62					8	8	3				2	151
Pulaski Co.	4		12	35		7	1	15	337	36	3	57				713		6			66	65	9		30		23	1419
Radford City	1		1	1				9	316	4	1	11				23					2	5	6		2		1	383
Russell Co.	1	1		1				3	715	10		12				262		1			21	6	6		27		8	1074
Scott Co.	4			13	1				151	10	2	6				155		3			9	5	11		1		1	372
Smyth Co.	7		3	15					117	3	1	29	1			322		1			7	3	22		12		6	549
Tazewell Co.	5	1	8	9		7		20	1483	17	6	60				248		4			87	15	15				19	2004
Washington Co.	8	1	1	42			1	13	463	36		5				435		3			118	44	14		56		15	1255
Wise Co.	6								341			92				119		5			29	11	8	1			4	616
Wythe Co.	4	1	3	11				2	127	6	1	30				123		15			18	12	15	1	4		4	377
Total	48	5	43	331	2	16	5	74	5378	173	19	592	1	0	0	5745	0	78	0	0	801	238	194	6	175	0	123	14047
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	7723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

REGION VIII DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION 2004-2005

Region VIII includes 12 school divisions in 12 counties. The total student enrollment in Region VIII in fall 2004 was 32,925 in a total of 75 schools employing 2,835 teachers.

The smallest school division (Cumberland County) had a student enrollment of 1,479 in three schools; the largest (Halifax County) had a student enrollment of 5,936 in 15 schools.

Total population in Region VIII is 210,943. All of the 12 localities are classified by the Census Bureau as rural.

REGION VIII	*Population	**Student Enrollment	***Type of Demographics	**No. of Schools/Centers	**No. of Teachers
Amelia	11,929	1,761	Rural	3	123
Appomattox	13,913	2,321	Rural	4	206
Brunswick	18,194	2,322	Rural	6	219
Buckingham	15,919	2,244	Rural	6	189
Charlotte	12,410	2,272	Rural	7	183
Cumberland	9,178	1,479	Rural	3	117
Greensville	11,496	2,647	Rural	5	219
Halifax	36,362	5,936	Rural	15	539
Lunenburg	13,085	1,774	Rural	4	148
Mecklenburg	32,507	4,931	Rural	12	463
Nottoway	15,625	2,450	Rural	7	187
Prince Edward	20,325	2,788	Rural	3	242
Totals	210,943	32,925		75	2,835

*Based on the Census 2000

**Based on the 2002 Fall Membership

***Based on US Census Bureau – revised 4/25/02

MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area; CMSA=Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area

REGION VIII INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE, CRIME, AND VIOLENCE, 2004-2005

Division Name	Alcohol	Arson	Battery against Staff w/ & w/out weapon	Battery against Student w/ & w/out weapon	Malicious Wounding	School Threat	Breaking and Entering	Bullying	Disorderly Conduct	Drug Violations	Fighting w/Injury	Fighting w/out Injury	Gang Activity	Homicide	Kidnapping	Other Offense	Robbery Using Force	Sexual Offense	Rape/ Attempted Rape	Sexual Battery	Tobacco Products	Theft	Threat	Trespassing	Vandalism	Handgun, Rifle/ Shotgun/Other Firearm	Other Weapons/ Explosive Devices	TOTAL
Amelia Co.			4	15				11	718	1		5				102		1			1	3	23		11		5	900
Appomattox Co.	1		4	12		1			8	6		29				447		10			22	12	17		1	1	3	574
Brunswick Co.	3			1				3	2919		20	45	2			726		3			45	4	21	1	8		7	3808
Buckingham Co.	1			4			1		3214	1	1	32				51		11			25	24	31		6	17	3419	
Charlotte Co.	5			6					7	4		49				320		1			57	15	15		3	6	488	
Cumberland Co.	2								156	1	1	17				432					6	3	7		3	4	632	
Greensville Co.				3					1753	2		22				388		4			30	4	9			11	2226	
Halifax Co.			2	20		1		20	785	7	1	50				571		17			143	2	35			9	1663	
Lunenburg Co.	3			5		1			1	1		6				313		3			28	1	4		4	1	371	
Mecklenburg Co.	2		8	67		1	2		235	12		46				6650		29			92	22	35	3	23	23	7250	
Nottoway Co.	4			9				1				64	1			304					22		2			2	409	
Prince Edward Co.	6	1	2	10	1				66	4	1	25				685		7			20	4	7		6	6	851	
Total	27	1	20	152	1	4	3	35	9862	39	24	390	3	0	0	10989	0	86	0	0	491	94	206	4	65	1	94	22591
Statewide Totals	959	167	1370	6497	33	135	68	1539	77723	2809	440	11242	363	0	1	161171	19	1606	2	3	5987	5192	7888	541	3122	48	2397	291322

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